St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. XXVIII. ST. LOUIS, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1879. NO. 27.

IN THE GREAT FIRE SALE

Find TO-MORROW LAID OUT

Special Bargains

IN

LADIES' HOSIERY,
MISSES' HOSIERY,
BOYS' HOSIERY,
GENTS' HOSIERY,

LADIES' GAUZE MERINO UNDERWEAR,

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Great Drives in Gents' BEST QUALITY UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS, Wamsutta Muslin and best three-ply Linen Bosom and Cuffs.

GENTS' LINEN COLLARS, latest styles, 3-ply, beautiful goods, 10c each.

SEVERAL MILLIONS of the finest quality Gents' Linen Fancy Bordered Handkerchiefs, only 15c each, worth 35c to 50c.

Specially low prices on over 500 ALL SILK PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.

Come early in the day so as to avoid the great crush in the afternoon.

The only house that has any of the goods saved by Chase & Cabot from the great fire is the

RELIABLE DRY GOODS STORE

OF

B. NUGENT,

819 AND 821 N. FIFTH ST.,

Between Franklin Ave. and Union Market.

THE VALUE OF MONEY.

Can Arbitrary Laws Regulate Interest?

Absurdity of the Defeated 5 Per Cent Bill.

Why the World's "Usury Laws" Must be Repealed.

The late attempt and failure to pass a bill through the Missouri Legislature fixing the legal rate of interest on money at 5 per cent brings to mind the fact that usury laws are little more than a relic of the past. Money is a commodity in the commerce of the world, and has a market value just as wheat, corn and cattle. Sometimes it is worth more and sometimes less. Like water, it finds its own level. It has done so in nearly all ages, and will continue to do so as long as values exist.

ARISTOTLE,

Who was the greatest logician of his time, but who came to some very bad conclusions, said: "Money being naturally barren, to make it breed money is preposterous; it must be used only for exchange, and not increase." It might be said with equal truth that since a house cannot breed a house, it therefore cannot increase in value. Money is both a factor in trade and a medium of exchange, and the fact that profits come from the use of money proves that it should be self-productive. There is no reason why the use of money should not be paid for as well as the use of labor. It is equally true that the price for the use of money is regulated by conditions, just as the price for the use of labor. A manufacturer may be able to pay an employe $2 a day and make a profit, and so may a speculator be able to borrow $1,000 at 8 per cent and make a profit. If he did not have the $1,000, probably he would make no profit at all, hence he is only too

WILLING TO PAY THE INTEREST.

The use of the money is of so much value to him, and it is but fair that he should pay for it. Perhaps he can afford to pay more than eight per cent. The same conditions do not govern in all cases. Perhaps he can pay twelve per cent, or twenty per cent, or one hundred per cent. There are subtle laws which govern the price for the use of money, which can never be broken up by arbitrary enactments.

The history of usury legislation is very interesting. The word "usury" itself is out of place in the language of the nineteenth century, except as an obsolete term, and, recognizing this fact, the dictionaries have come to define it as meaning about the same thing as interest. But in the law quite a distinction is made. Here usury means exorbitant, and interest means lawful. It is not difficult to learn what lawful is, but what exorbitant is, must be another thing. It is just as proper to speak of an exorbitant price for a horse or a lot of ground as

AN EXORBITANT PRICE

for the use of money. The price is supposed to be agreed upon by the buyer and seller, or the lender and borrower. If there is any exorbitance it is willingly submitted to by the man who is supposed to suffer. The man who is supposed to suffer from the exorbitance does so only because he believes he will be benefited by it.

In commerce, interest means a profit the lender is to have for the use of something loaned. The amount of this profit can never be fixed and maintained by any human law, but is regulated by conditions, just as the price of labor. Moses was the first law-giver who proclaimed a usury or interest law. "Thou shalt not lend upon usury to thy brother," he said. This law may have held good while Moses lived, but his descendants have been the greatest money lenders of the world. In primitive times, when society was only beginning to form and when the laws of trade had not developed themselves, money was not much more than what Aristotle said it was, a mere medium of exchange. The Greeks enacted laws forbidding interest, but interest laws were established by the Romans. The Decemvirs made 12 per cent the legal rate, as is seen in the laws of the Twelve Tables. It was customary then to pay interest monthly. The law was called insura centesima, because under its provisions

CAPITAL DOUBLED ITSELF

every hundred months. Later, or in about the four hundredth year of the Roman Empire, laws were passed prohibiting interest altogether, and shortly after decay and ruin followed. Commercial relations were disturbed and society demoralized. And this will follow the enactment of similar laws at the present time. If the Missouri Legislature had passed a bill making five per cent the legal rate of interest, capital would have forsaken the State, and stagnation of business would have followed. The church has always preached against interest on money, or usury, as it was called in former times, and as a consequence in those nations in which the ecclesiastical authority has been above the State authority, trade was restricted and prosperity throttled. It was so in Italy, in Spain, in France and in England. Interest was prohibited in England up to the time of Henry VIII. About 1235 a company of Italians established themselves in London and called themselves

"THE MERCHANT STRANGERS."

They were the financial agents of the Pope and made a business of loaning money. They evaded the law by charging nothing for the use of capital for the first three months, and would then charge 50 per cent a month till the whole amount was returned. In this way they sometimes collected interest at the rate of 450 per cent per annum. This might properly be called exorbitant, but it was the result of an effort to suppress by legal enactment interest altogether. The conception of the religionists of those times is well expressed in what Fenton said on the same subject: "For if a woman should lend her neighbor two eggs, to have three again, were it not damnable usurie?"

But England takes quite

A DIFFERENT VIEW

of the subject now. She has grown to be the greatest of commercial nations, and as a result, most of her usury laws have been established as regards promissory notes and bonds payable within twelve months, and usurious contracts are no longer void. In other words, the rate of interest in England is governed by the value put upon the use of the money. There is also a disposition to repeal the usury laws of this country, and it was the spirit of this bill which defeated the 5 per cent. bill in the Missouri Legislature.

The Western Union.

NEW YORK, May 16.—At the Stock Exchange this morning Western Union opened at 114 on the strength of the $7,000,000 surplus stock divided yesterday. Afterwards the price fell off to 111 3-4 on account of some realizing in profits. It has since reached to 112 1-2, and now, 10:45, is quoted at 112.

Master Mechanics' Convention.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—Members of the master mechanics' railroad convention reception committee and a number of prominent citizens left on the Southern Railroad to-day for an excursion over the line. The convention closed its work yesterday and was given a grand serenade at the Grand Hotel last night.

Budweiser Beer.

Mr. William B. Thompson, as counsel for the Joseph Uhrig Brewery Company, to-day instituted a suit in the Circuit court claiming $50,000 damages from Charles W. Conrad and R. E. Rombauer. The plaintiff claims that he is the exclusive owner of the Budweiser Beer trade mark, and alleges that the defendants have been writing to Colorado, New Mexico, and elsewhere, denying his right to the trade mark, thereby injuring his good name and fame, and also the sale of his beer.

THE KING IS DEAD,

Wails an eastern writer, in a recent article on Croquet. The fears of the writer would, however, be quickly dispelled if he could see the hundreds of sets we are weekly disposing of.

The trouble in the past has been that croquet has been too expensive for the masses. But at last it is brought within the scope of all who admire this delightful and healthgiving sport.

We are now enabled to offer for ONE DOLLAR a set complete in every particular, and quite equal to those ordinarily sold for twice that amount.

We invite an inspection from all interested, believing that they will join in the verdict already rendered, that they are

"GOOD ENOUGH FOR ANYBODY."

Something New Every Day

AT THE

St. Bernard Dollar Store

406 N. Fourth Street.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Open Until 9 P. M. on Saturday.

LEGAL REDRESS.

Such as is Sought in the City's Civil Courts.

A $70,000 Libel Suit—A Beer Trade Mark Case—Large Array of Damage Cases.

The Bank Cases.

The case of the United States Government against J. H. Britton et al. was again in the United States District Court to-day, in the form of motion by District Attorney Bliss, who asked that the case be certified from the District Court to the United States Circuit Court. Judge Krekel granted the motion, and the case will be docketed for trial for the third Monday in September next. It is stated that Justice Miller will preside at the trial. One notable feature connected with these cases is the facility with which the Judges of the United States Courts manage to evade occupying the bench to try them. It is rumored that Judge Treat went to Europe for no other purpose than to shift the responsibility of the trial upon some one else. Judge Dillon refused to try them. Judge Caldwell of Arkansas refused, with the excuse of bad health and press of business, to come to St. Louis, and, lastly, Judge Krekel declined to hear the case. If Judge Miller fails to come to time the Government will be in a slight predicament, as the cases can not go to trial without a judge.

A King Fern Receiver.

Charles Gallagher to-day instituted a suit in the Circuit Court against the Guardian Savings Bank, Patrick Burns, James Green, T. J. Burk, E. J. Beard, Otto Cramer, Daniel Cahill, T. L. Pupin, Jeremiah Ryan and others, officers and directors of the bank. The plaintiff is a stockholder and holds ten shares of the capital stock of the bank, and claims that the defendant, have failed to discharge their duties faithfully, in that they have neglected to levy and collect assessments against the stockholders, and have failed to close the affairs of the bank bodily, in not using the money in their possession in a way advantageous to interested parties. He asks for an accounting and the appointment of a receiver.

The bank failed some time ago and its officers claimed to be engaged in winding up its affairs.

New Cases.

The following new cases have been filed in the Circuit Court to-day:

Ann Conway vs. John Conway, Frederick Schmidt vs. Elizabeth Newman, Charles Newman and Joseph Ferguson, Edward C. Kehr vs. Charles Sentz, Lucas Market Saving Bank vs. John Hewitt, W. H. Mixer vs. Joseph Joyalie, John P. Lee and Henry Bruggorstratt, Caroline G. Dimmock vs. John J. Daley, Wm. C. Jones vs. J. B. McCullagh et al., Jos. Bell, trustee, vs. H. Lohman, same vs. Theodore Schwerdtman et al., same vs. Chas. Deichler, Michael Hahn vs. Daniel Fisher, August Siebert vs. Thomas Allen, Michael Hahn vs. John McMahon, Louis C. Merkle et al vs. S. Traube et al., Charles Fattman vs. Geo. H. Diederich, Edward F. Rethwelson et. al. vs. Caroline Boehmer.

The Star Injunction.

Mr. Geo. Mills, who, on behalf of Mr. John Rodnett, notified Judge Boyle, last evening, that he would to-day file exceptions to the report of Receiver Cunningham in the matter of the Evening Star, to-day notified the Court that no such exceptions would be filed. The Court will probably approve the report Monday, as that day has been set to consider the claims of the employes, which are accumulating very rapidly in the clerk's office.

Incorporated.

Articles of association were to-day filed in the Circuit Court, by the First Methodist Episcopal Church South of St. Louis, Mo.

Last Edition

BOONVILLE'S FETE.

John J. West Hung for the Murder of a Tramp.

The Streets Crowded and 10,000 People Witness the Execution.

The Rope Breaks and the Murderer Falls to the Ground.

He Is Then Tied and Held While For a Second Time He Is Swung Into Eternity.

Prayers on the Gallows and a Confession and Address From the Culprit.

Visit of the Murderer's Father—Sights and Scenes—History of the Crime and West's Confessions.

Hanging of West.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BOONVILLE, Mo., May 16.—At 4 o'clock this morning, Mr. Isaac West, father of the doomed man, arrived, and went immediately to the cell of his son, whose sojourn on earth was numbered by the hours. The meeting was witnessed by your reporter. The words sad or heartrending are inadequate to express the scene. The sun rose clear and bright to-day to witness the sad but just vindication of the law, and by early morning

THE STREETS

were more crowded than ever a circus had made them. The town, on account of the vast crowd and number of tramps present, of which faternity the culprit was an honored member, is under vigilance of a heavy special police. There is no fear of any violence, but some uneasiness about incendiarism.

At 10:30 o'clock the

DOOMED MAN

was taken from the jail and driven to the scene of his sad farewell, under charge of a heavy guard, summoned for that purpose, and to keep order at the grounds, where

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE

had collected, apparently eager to see one of their kind launched from life to eternity.

Arriving at the scaffold at 11:03 a. m., he was led at once on the platform by Deputies Williams and Collins. Appropriate passages of Scripture were then read by the Rev. Dr. Gauss, of the Presbyterian Church, and a prayer of unusual feeling and eloquence delivered by Rev. G. W. Hyde, of the Baptist Church. The prisoner, with a steady hand,

TOOK A BOUQUET,

presented to him by some sympathizing lady, from his button-hole and tied it on the railing of the platform. West then turned to the vast multitude before him and spoke earnestly for twenty-eight minutes, corroborating his confessions and information gotten through interviews. He reviewed his life from his boyhood, appealing to young men and women to take his example as a sad warning. At the expiration of the twenty-eight minutes he called for the Rev. Mr. Hyde and requested that another prayer be offered for his soul. He then

BADE FAREWELL

to the assembly and walked with steady step on to the fatal trap from which he was to take his leap into eternity. The black cap was then placed by Sheriff McCulloch, his arms and feet being securely tied.

THE NOOSE

was placed around his neck. At the signal Deputy Williams sprung the trap. The sight was terrible. The rope was

TOO WEAK AND BROKE

at the fall. The prisoner fell on his back as he touched the ground, but was too far gone to make any attempt to rise. His groans and the guaging sounds of strangulation were sickening to hear. The scene was one of the most thrilling that was ever witnessed. As quick as possible the culprit was raised into the trap and

TIED UP AGAIN.

He was then held up by four or five stalwart men, and at a word dropped. This time he swung, and in eleven minutes he was

PRONOUNCED DEAD

by the attending physicians. Thus ended one of the saddest, and at the same time the most exciting days ever known in Boonville. It is near forty years since a man has suffered the extreme penalty of the law in this county. West claimed to the last that Frank Shin was

THE ONLY NAME

that he knew his victim by, also asserted with his dying breath that he never confessed to Ewing as testified to at the trial. He stood it much more bravely than was expected.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

The crime which West condoned with his life was committed last October, and the circumstances connected with it are that he was tramping through the country with an unknown companion, and when near Pilot Grove, Cooper county, Mo., murdered his companion in an untenanted farm-house on the roadside. A short time subsequent to the murder the body was discovered by Lewis Meredith, a farmer, who went into the house

TO LIGHT HIS PIPE.

On the evening before the discovery, two tramps were seen going through the little town of Pilot Grove. One of them was a small man, with black moustache and goatee, and tolerably well dressed, and with half-grown beard on his face; he also carried a bundle, apparently of clothes, and walked with a heavy cane or club. The other man was much taller and of light complexion and hair; he was also well dressed and carried a bundle similar to his traveling friend. They stopped at a store, and the small man, the spokesman, asked for two glasses of beer, but being told that it was only kept by the bottle, went on. They were next seen at another store, then by Mr. Nat. Harris, where they made some trivial purchases. After this, they stopped at a farm house, near by, and got some water, and next they were seen

IN AN APPLE ORCHARD

near the old house, where they slept and which one near left. At an early hour on the morning of the murder the prisoner here, for so he was proven and afterwards confessed, was seen leaving this house, but dressed a little differently from what he was the evening before. He took a course up the Lamme River, and, although suspicion at once fell on him and a diligent search was made for him by the officers of the law, nothing was heard of him for several days. On the 11th day of October the prisoner, who gave his name as John J. West,

WAS ARRESTED

at Haggarty's Mine, in the upper edge of Cooper county. He was at once given a preliminary examination before a Justice of the Peace, and identified as one of the men who passed through Pilot Grove on the evening of October 4th, as afterwards seen by an old woman from whom they begged the water on the same evening in the apple orchard, and as the man who was seen by a negro boy there early on the morning of the 5th leaving the house where the murdered man was found.

Everything pointed towards him as the murderer, and he was unable to give a satisfactory or even reasonable account of his whereabouts during the six days intervening between the murder and his arrest, and was consequently held to answer for the charge of murder in the first degree before the Cooper County Circuit Court, and found guilty, which sentence was affirmed by the Supreme Court. West made two fruitless attempts to escape from jail, but, failing, quietly resigned himself to his fate, and confessed that he committed the crime to a reporter of the Boonville Advertiser.

THIS CONFESSION

is as follows:

I swear to the truth and nothing but the truth. The truth is better than a lie. When I left home I left with Gus Wood, the day the sun was in eclipse; both of us went to Green Ridge; there took the train for Texas; we went as far as Parsons, Kansas; there we left the M. K. & T. R. and went on the L., L. & G. R. R.; went to Kansas City and on around to Knob Noster, eight miles west of Lamonte; there he left me; then I went to the C. and A. railroad to work; after about eight days I left there and started to Illinois, where my father lived; I came to Hughesville, Pettis county, where a man was, and as I came up to where he was sitting down on the platform I passed the time of day to him and so he did to me; we commenced to talk and he asked me where I was going, also my title; I told him that I was going to Illinois, and my title was John J. West; then he said he was going to Illinois himself, and I was glad to have his company on the way; that I was going to stop at Hughesville; he thought it not worth while to stop, and he had no time to stop, so we went on and came to Georgetown, and went to barking saw-logs; I don't know the name of the man we worked for just now; we then came to Sedalia and he and I got parted, and were parted till near noon, when I started out of town; when I came out about a mile he was sitting under the shade of a bush in the fence corner; I asked him his name, which he wouldn't tell me for some time, and then he said his name was Frank, and the other name I can't think of at present; he told me that

HE CHANGED HIS NAME

as often as once a month, and asked me if I ever changed mine; I told him I never did, which was a fact; we passed on through some towns, and at the town beyond Pilot Grove he wanted to rob a store, and I wouldn't do it, and in fact we pretty near parted there; we came to Pilot Grove, and he had me do the talking, for he could not look at a man; he didn't say he couldn't look at a man; he didn't say he couldn't look at any one, but I could see it; he got me to go and

GET SOME WHISKY,

and I didn't want to get it; I got a bottle of whisky, and I and Frank went on from there; and when we went from there we stopped in a log-house and got from the stable some hay and straw to make a bed to sleep on. I took about three drinks out of this bottle, and told Frank that I didn't want any more, and he kept on till I got drunk, and Frank didn't get as drunk as I did, for I wasn't used to drinking very much at a time or very often. "Well," said Frank, "I want us to go to Boonville to-morrow." "Well," I said, "can't we get further than there?" He said, "Yes." Then Frank studied for some time, when he asked me if I ever was in Boonville. I told him that I had been about the town.

WE WENT TO SLEEP

at last; and about 1 o'clock he woke up and made a fire. When I awoke Frank had a good fire; we had a smoke; Frank had a large stick that he used for a walking stick; he thought we could make a raise easy, and not have to work for it, and I wanted to know how we could get it. "Well, if you will go with me to Boonville to-morrow, we will look around there and see where some one lives that has signs of a man that has a good deal of money; would it suit you?" He said to me that it wouldn't do us any good to see where he lived; I said he would not give it to us. "Well," said Frank, "we will break his neck and take the money from him." I told him. "Frank, you can do it if you want to." I was sitting down and Frank was lying down. "Well, John," Frank said, "you can watch for me and I will do it." "No, I won't watch for you; you would kill him and then take his money and leave his children and wife to suffer for you; that won't pay." Then Frank told me that I shouldn't go with him any further. I told him that I didn't care for that. He told me that I shouldn't tell anybody, and if I had said no I would have been all right, but I told him that I would tell it. He told me that if I told I never would tell anybody else; I told him that if he went to Boonville

I WOULD HAVE HIM ARRESTED.

At that he said he would see, and made an attempt to get up at the same time. At this time I was standing and grabbed the rock that was brought in to keep the door shut, and threw it at him and

HIT HIM IN THE FORHEAD,

just above the eyes; when I started to throw the rock at him he dodged his head down on the floor; I did not know anything about law, so I left frightened, for I thought if I told it they would hang me. I didn't know what to do, only to get away; that was all I thought of then. I thought they would find him and know him by his coat and hat and his boots, so I put them on. When I first got up, and before Frank wanted to kill any one at Boonville, I brought Frank a little water, and we had the

DOORS FASTENED,

one with a rock, the other with a board; after I did it I didn't study about anything, but thought if I told it they would kill me, and I was afraid of every one, so I went to work and had it in my head to never tramp and work the last days of my life; was I right or not? for he wanted to kill me because I wouldn't help him kill some one in Boonville, and we had a split and he started up to me before I stopped him; but if it had been me it would be better.

The above confession was considered unreliable, and West was importuned to give a correct version of the affair. He then, in a written confession, stated that the first confession was not true in detail, and that his victim was asleep when he murdered him. The deceased was never fully identified, but West said that his name was Frank Shin.

A VISIT FROM HIS WIFE AND BABE.

On Friday, May 9, Mr. West was visited in his cell by his wife and her three-months-old infant, whom he had never seen before and would never see again. The scene was very affecting and hard on the prisoner, overcoming him completely, his sobs and wailings filling the prison walls after her departure. The poor man saw his only child for the first and last time in his cell and on the day week before he was executed.

WEST'S APPEARANCE.

The prisoner was a young man, only twenty-four years and three days of age, was about five feet nine inches high, thick-set, weighing 157 pounds. He was a native of Benton county, Mo., but lived a good portion of his life at Chapin, Morgan county, Ill., where his parents now live. He afterwards moved back to this State and married a little over a year ago at Lamonte, Mo.

Gen. Sheridan on the Redskins.

CHICAGO, May 16.—A reporter interviewed General Sheridan as to the effect of the recent decision in the case of the Ponca Indians at Omaha on the future treatment of redskins. The General was free to say that he had never heard of such a nonsensical and absurd decision before. It would, he said, if carried into effect, prevent the Government from exercising any control over the Indians, and most outrageous results would follow such hampering of the authority of the army. This decision practically prohibited any army from arresting Indians, even when caught in the commission of outrages. Until the decision had been reached in the upper court there would be no change in the present plan of operations, and officers of the army would continue to arrest Indians whenever necessary.

GAS CONVENTION.

The Western Gas Association has just finished its convention in Chicago. Its members have talked over the subject of electric light, and concluded, to their own satisfaction, that gas manufacturers have nothing to fear from that source. They have no faith in the ability of Edison or anybody else to produce, by electricity, a light that can compete with gas in point of economy.

Marine Matters.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

QUEENSTOWN, May 16.—Arrived: Scythia, from New York.

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Agricultural Bureau on the Crop Prospects.

Lively Debate and Division in the House.

Democratic Action on the Army Bill—Congressional Doings—Committees—Capital Chatter.

The Wheat Crop.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—The report of the Department of Agriculture for the month of April was issued this morning. It contains the following relative to wheat: The acreage of winter wheat now growing is about one and one-half per cent greater than last year. In the Southwest the area has been reduced since sowing. The Atlantic coast States from Maine to Georgia as a whole show a declining area. Of the Southern States only Mississippi reports a diminished area. Of the Northern and Western States Michigan, Minnesota and Kansas fall off from last year. The other great wheat-growing States increase. California is not included in the estimates of winter wheat area. The crop of the country, taken as a whole, presents a promise at least 2 per cent below the average. New England States reach a full average.

RYE.

The rye crop, taken as a whole, is 4 per cent below the average. It is about the average in New England and in nearly all the West and Northwest.

SHEEP.

The condition of sheep throughout the country is very good.

Recruiting for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Secretary of the Navy has decided to send the U. S. steamer Wanchusetts up the Mississippi River as far as St. Louis to recruit apprentices for the navy under the authority of the recent act of Congress. The Wanchusetts is now at Boston and can be gotten ready in a week or ten days, and will start at once, stopping at Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Natchez, Memphis, Cairo, St. Louis and other points where any reasonable number of enlistments may offer. The Secretary is anxious to secure as many Western boys as possible.

Capt. Byron Wilson will probably command the Wanchusetts.

Action on the Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—There is no prospect of an early action on the army bill by the House Appropriation Committee. It can only reach the House so as to pass by a majority vote. It is known that the majority of the committee are opposed to reporting the bill pure and simple until every measure to secure the passage of its political sections is exhausted. There will be no action until the caucus has spoken on the subject, and it is expected that body and the majority of the Appropriation Committee are in accord. The committee seems to be apprehensive that, should they report the bill in any shape the Republicans, aided by Greenbackers and some favoring Democrats would control its future.

German Protective Duties.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—The Department of State received an abstract of the proceedings of a meeting of the German Political Association recently in session at Frankfort. The members were about equally divided between protection and free trade. The following resolution was adopted: The association declares in favor of a moderate revision of the tariff on the principle of protection, etc. A higher duty on goods imported from countries that levy high duties on German products was favored. This project is deemed of pre-eminent importance to the United States.

The Ohio Governorship.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—In political circles here it is understood that in case Secretary Sherman concludes to run for Governor of Ohio on the Republican ticket Senator Thurman will accept the Democratic nomination. Some of Thurman's friends assert he will run were Sherman nominated or not, in order to save the race and State for the Democrats.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Speaker Randall gives it as his opinion that Congress will not get away before July.

Bids for Custom-House Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—Bids were opened at the Treasury Department to-day for plumbing and gas-piping for the Custom-house and Post-office of Chicago. J. L. Patterson, of Chicago, was the lowest bidder. There were six other bidders from Chicago.

Refunding Certificates.

By Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Subscriptions to the 4 per cent refunding certificates since yesterday's report, $951,209.

XLVITH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Mr. Maxey introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase sites for forts and posts in Texas.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, in reply to the resolution of the 7th inst., requesting information relative to the alleged unlawful occupation of a portion of the Indian Territory. He transmits a copy of his proclamation and copies of correspondence and papers on file in the War Department touching this subject.

Senator Pendleton reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain Indian funds in the Treasury in lieu of the investment.

On motion of Ingalls, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate what amount of legal tender notes has been presented and redeemed in coin since the first of January last, and what amount of coin he considers himself authorized to retain in the Treasury to maintain specie resumption.

Consideration was resumed of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. Eaton, speaking on the appropriation bill, defended his former assertion that this is a confederacy of States. The war did not change the government nor abolish slavery. The emancipation proclamation did not free the slaves. It required the independent action of a certain number of sovereign States to work those changes in the Government of this confederacy of States. The late struggle was a war of sections and the present clamorous denunciation of Southern men was unwise and wrong. Let the past bury its own dead, and go on as brothers.

House.

A resolution was reported from the Committee on Rules by Mr. Frye for the appointment of a standing committee to which shall be referred all bills, resolutions, petitions, etc., affecting traffic in alcoholic liquors.

An argument in opposition was made by Fernando Wood on the ground that under the proposed authority this committee might arrogate to itself powers which did not belong either to it or to Congress, and might, under the plea of morality, undertake to interfere with the revenue of the Government derived from tax on spirits. He had no objection to having the whole subject referred to a committee.

The resolution was advocated by Frye and Stephens, and was further opposed by Reagan on the ground of unconstitutionality.

Mr. Garfield advocated the resolution and disposed of the constitutional objections by saying Congress had exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, where there were a thousand rum holes, under the shadow of the Capitol and over territories with an area as large as Europe. Congress also had constitutional control of the question in relation to the duty on imported liquors and to the internal tax on distilled spirits. He admitted Congress might not undertake to regulate morals, but it was a fair matter for consideration whether morals might not regulate Congress levying taxes.

The resolution was also advocated by Monroe and opposed by Blount.

The latter said this movement was engineered by a class of people who are eternally wanting to regulate other people.

Mr. Knott also spoke against the measure, as not only unnecessary, but as making a mischievous precedent, which might be followed by other sumptuary laws.

Final argument in favor of the resolution was made by Mr. Conger, who said he would demand a vote by yeas and nays so as to have members on record on this subject.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was made by Mr. Blount, and the motion was rejected—yeas 99, nays 128.

All of the affirmative votes came from the Democratic side—all the Republicans, all the Greenbackers and many Democrats voting no. The resolution was then agreed to.

JEFFERSON CITY.

Proceedings in the Senate and House—Important Decisions.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 16.—The Senate decided this morning to let the Chairmen of the Senate and House Revising Committees, with one member from each house, remain and superintend the collation and printing of the Revised Statutes.

The conference committee of the two houses decided upon 12 cents per barrel and 6 cents for smaller packages as fees to be allowed coal oil inspectors. The report was adopted.

The House has been considering the revised revenue law to-day, and one important amendment adopted requires every person to give the Assessor a detailed statement of all notes, bonds and other evidences of debt for purposes of taxation.

CRIME AND CASUALTIES.

The City Treasurer of Salem Hangs Himself.

Half-Breeds Shoot a Man in the Indian Territory.

Large Conflagration in Farmerville, La.—Thief Shot—Telegrams From all Parts.

A Remarkable Hail Storm.

MINDEN, LA., May 16.—On Tuesday evening about 3 o'clock the northern portion of this parish was visited by a severe hail storm, the hardest ever known in this part of the country. The stones averaged the size of a hen egg, and fell to the depth of a foot on the level ground. The cotton, corn and all other vegetation was completely destroyed. The exact amount of damage has not yet been ascertained, but there is no doubt but that the crops in that section have been entirely demolished. At 11 o'clock on Wednesday the hail in the fence corners and other drifts measured two feet deep.

Saw Mills Burned.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

TONICA, ILL., May 16.—The extensive saw mills of Henry Gibson & Bro., of this place, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $7,000; insured for $3,500. Two thousand dollars' worth of walnut lumber was destroyed, which had been contracted for by St. Louis and Cincinnati furniture manufacturing companies.

Stolen Letters Found.

By Western Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 16.—The money and registered letters stolen from the Post-office yesterday were all found this morning among some rubbish in the basement of the Post-office building. None of the letters had been opened. There is no clue to the thief.

A $100,000 Fire.

FARMERVILLE, LA., May 16.—A large fire began here at 12 o'clock Wednesday night and destroyed all the business houses except D. Stein & Co. The cause is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The aggregate loss is supposed to be about $100,000; partially insured.

A Curious and Fatal Accident.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., May 16.—Frankie Browning, son of Mr. Eugene Browning, fell yesterday on a case-knife which he had in his hand, and cut his throat, almost completely severing the wind-pipe and inflicting a wound from which death must result. He is five years old.

Stole Those Letters.

By Western Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 16.—Edward Stewart, a colored porter, employed in the Post-office for many years, is under arrest for, and has confessed to, the robbery of yesterday morning.

Shot by Savages.

CADDO, I. T., May 16.—A family of half-breeds named Wann became offended at Hill, and the Wann boys happening to meet him at Muscogee yesterday, deliberately began shooting at him. Hill was shot several times and, failing, instantly expired.

Sentenced to Swing.

By Western Associated Press.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 16.—Brotherton, age sixty-eight, who murdered his son-in-law in 1877, and whose case has since been in the courts, was to-day resentenced to hang July 11.

Factory Destroyed.

BROOKLYN, May 16.—A fire early this morning destroyed the hay-press manufactory of James Balston, in Franklin, Greenpoint, causing a loss of $10,000. Insured.

Shot by a Thief.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 16.—Ex-Coroner D. M. Webb was fatally shot last night by a thief whom he caught stealing his horse.

Forest Fires.

FRYEBURG, ME., May 16.—Disastrous forest fires are raging about here. The loss of timber and lumber is immense.

Hanged Himself.

By Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, May 16.—Henry J. Cross, City Treasurer of Salem, hanged himself to-day.

The Millers' Association.

By Western Associated Press.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The executive committee of the Millers' Association announce that they have made satisfactory arrangements with R. D. Dowman on behalf of the present members of the association and those who become members before September, 1879, and that all members who purchase no rolls not made or licensed under Dowman's patent will not be defended by the association in any suit brought under that patent for the use of said rolls.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

While workmen were pulling down No. 58 Randolph street to-day to make room for a new music hall, a portion of the building fell upon the workmen and four were seriously, but none fatally hurt.

Legal Rate of Interest in New York State.

By Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 16.—The Assembly has passed a bill making 6 per cent the legal rate of interest in this State.

The Gale Collection.

The Gale collection, which is now on exhibition at Fettes & Loathe's store, is as fine a one as ever has been put upon the market in St. Louis. Many of the pictures deserve distinct notice, and all of them are pretty enough to ornament any house.

De Hagerman's "Interior Court of an Eastern Harem" is a particularly fine piece of work. The air almost seems to shiver in the hot sun, and the lazed figures are carefully drawn and well colored. The saint Maria Novella di Fiorence p, another excellent painting, occupies the best in the collection. All the pictures are so very good that it is difficult to pick out single ones for praise. The sale of these art treasures begins on Saturday evening at the gallery.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Failure of Two Large Financial Institutions in Holland.

Election of a Nationalist in Ireland to the British Parliament.

The Protest of the French Archbishop—European News Waited Over the Cable.

France.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC IN HOT WATER.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

PARIS, May 16.—The Government will, on Saturday, demand from the Chamber of Deputies authorization to prosecute Paul de Cassagnac, a member, for an article published in the Journal, attacking the Government.

CONFIRMED.

The Council of State has confirmed the view of the Minister of the Interior, that the attack upon Jules Ferry's education bill by Mgr. Forcade, Archbishop of Aix, was illegal.

England.

ELECTION.

LONDON, May 16.—In the election for the District of Clare, Ireland, to-day, for Member of Parliament, O'Gorman Mahon, Nationalist candidate, was returned by 150 majority.

Holland.

TWO BIG FAILURES.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

ROTTERDAM, May 16.—The trading companies Afrikanische Handelsvereeniging and Commanditore Bankvereeniging have failed. Total liabilities about £750,000. They have some London connections, but the losses are mostly in Holland. U. S. Bauer & Co., London agents of the Afrikanische Handelsvereeniging, have suspended.

The Dominion.

CALLED TO ENGLAND.

By Western Associated Press.

HALIFAX, May 16.—General Sir Patrick McDougall, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's force in British North America, has been called to England for special service.

SPORTING.

A Sporting Trip to the Blue Grass Region.

By Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Members of the American Jockey Club and many others interested in race horses propose visiting the blue grass region, after attending the races of the Louisville Jockey Club. The sporting fraternity will have many representatives at the Louisville meeting.

Aquatic.

HANLAN TO COMMENCE TRAINING ON MONDAY.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, May 16.—Hanlan visited Putney, sculled with Plaisted to Hammersmith Bridge and had a sharp spin back. He resumes his training Monday at Newcastle. He appears in the best of health, and does not anticipate that severe labor will be necessary to bring himself into proper trim.

The Jerome Park Meeting.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The spring meeting at Jerome Park commences May 20. The programme embraces twenty-nine races, seventeen being open races at all distances from one-half to two miles, and the other twelve regular fixtures and handicaps. The entire aggregate is over $60. Brilliant sport is anticipated.

Slosson Wants Another Chance.

CHICAGO, May 16.—It is stated that Slosson will challenge Schaefer to another match.

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison Seriously Ill.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Wm. Lloyd Garrison is seriously ill at the West Moreland Hotel, with an affection of the bladder. He is 73 years old.

SENTENCED.

James Tobin was sentenced to the State prison for life for the murder of his fellow-sailor, Edward Tracy, four months ago.

JAY GOULD AND PARTY.

Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Russell Sage and Solon Humphreys of New York, and F. Gordon Dexter and Frank I. Ames and E. H. Baker, Boston, directors of the U. P. R. R. Company, left last night en route for the West. The avowed object of the journey is to examine the roads. Jay Gould is said to have a telegraphic scheme in his head.

THE VANDERBILTS.

Cornelius Vanderbilt sailed for Europe yesterday and his brother William sails to-morrow. The latter says the purpose of his trip is merely recreation.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Representatives of the life insurance company contesting the claims of the heir of Col. Dwight received notice to pay the two hundred thousand dollars in dispute. It is now stated on the authority of the Vice-President of one of the most prominent life insurance companies of this city that after the autopsy on Col. Dwight's remains at Binghamton the tongue was missing and the body consigned to the grave without it.

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LON

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

PUBLISHED BY

JOHN A. DILLON and JOSEPH PULITZER.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The POST-DISPATCH will be delivered by carriers to any part of the city, or sent by mail, postage prepaid, to subscribers in any part of the Union, on the following terms:

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WEEKLY PAPER

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111 North Fifth street, St. Louis.

INDICATIONS.

By Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—For Tennessee and Ohio valley, northeast winds, stationary temperature, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather. For Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, falling barometer, warmer south and east winds, partly cloudy or clear weather. For Upper Lake region, northeast, veering to southeast winds, stationary followed by falling barometer, and warmer, clear weather. For Lower Lake region, rising followed by stationary and possibly falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains, stationary followed by higher temperature. Rivers will generally fall except slight rise in Upper Mississippi.

THE attempt of Hayes to stop the invasion of the Indian Territory recalls the circumstance that there was a bigger man than old Hayes in the White House when the invasion of the Black Hills began and the early prospectors were actually turned back by military force and escorted beyond the boundary. In spite of this the Black Hills now teem with a busy population, and the fertile valleys and garden lands of the ceded Indian Territory will shortly profit by the same experience. Canute ordering the waves to retire was not so foolish as Hayes commanding the wave of American emigration to recede.

ONE of the great merits of the new Constitution was that it was going to put a stop to all special legislation by providing that all legislation should be general in its character. The farcical nature of this pretense has been demonstrated by the fact that any interest that wanted to tinker with the management of public affairs in St. Louis has had no difficulty in getting its little bill through. Ten members of the Bar Association had a bill passed providing that St. Louis should have a special system of legal advertising, different from that which prevails elsewhere in the State, and now a new reformer has introduced a bill—applying to all those cities in the State which have a population of more than a hundred thousand—which gives to a thousand petitioners the privilege of endangering the charter of this city every two years. There may be a difference of opinion as to whether the charter is a good one, but there can be no difference of opinion about the criminality of such a method of attempting to subvert it.

THE following letter of the late carpet-bag Senator from Alabama is part of the official testimony taken by a Republican committee, and may be regarded as interesting in the face of Republican assertions that no troops ever were used to interfere in elections:

DECATUR, ALA., Oct. 22, 1872.

MY DEAR BARBER: I have just returned from Louisville, where I have been to see Gen. Terry about troops for Alabama.

I have had a company of cavalry sent to Livingston, a detachment to Pickens county, a company of infantry to Eutaw, and a company to Demopolis, and a company to Seal's Station, Russell county. Also a squadron of cavalry to report to United States Marshal Thomas at Huntsville.

I wish Randolph, Deputy United States Marshal, would use the company at Opelika in making arrests in Tallapoosa, Randolph and Cleburne as ——— suggests. I will be in Montgomery Thursday morning to attend the meeting of the State Committee. I would go sooner, but cannot, as it is important I should stay here to-morrow. I wish you would go to Talladega and block that game. I must not, however, be known in the matter.

The troops mentioned above will all be in their respective places in two days from now. Some have already arrived.

In haste, truly yours,

GEORGE E. SPENCER.

ONE Federal official who deserves all the promotion he may get is our fellow citizen Mr. Henry S. Lasar, who is at present visiting St. Louis on his way to his new post. Mr. Lasar was, some two years ago, appointed Consular Agent at Harburg, a port across the river from Hamburg. Upon arriving there he found out that the Consular agency was supported by the trick of having shipments from Hamburg sent over to Harburg to be invoiced, Hamburg being a salaried consulate which turns its fees into the Treasury and Harburg depending only on fees. Mr. Lasar promptly reported that the Consulate at Harburg existed solely for the purpose of cheating the Treasury out of some $1,800 a year which really came from Hamburg business, and the game was stopped. It is estimated that during the past eight or ten years the Government has lost $15,000 by this one little leak. Mr. Lasar merely acted as an honest man, but when one recalls the ordinary condition of conscience in the average official, and how easy it is to continue abuses on the plea of custom, his record is an exceptionally honorable one. He is now on his way to represent our commercial interests at the Fiji Islands and will be stationed at Levuka on the pleasant island of Ovalan, where he is certain to give a good account of himself.

SENATOR WISDOM, under the delusion that he is the law-maker not of the whole country, but of a section of it, has elevated a powerful argument against the South. The South, he says, is anxious and indignant, and the reason of their anxiety and indignation is that the majority of Congress is Democratic, and the majority of the Democratic representation is from the Southern States, although these States import only 4 per cent of the foreign goods received in this country, and are suspected of carrying only 8 per cent of the internal commerce, that being the proportion of freight cars owned in the Southern States. Now this is a powerful argument, but if we were to amend the Constitution and provide that representation should be regulated, not by popular majorities, but by the amount of foreign imports, we do not think it would help Mr. Windom. For in that case the district which sends Fernando Wood to Congress would be entitled to a larger representation than Mr. Windom's State, with loyal Kansas and all New England thrown in. His idea of representation by freight cars would probably be more satisfactory, as the Republican party has long been identified with the freight car interest, especially in the cases of Jay Gould, Tom Scott and the Central and Union Pacific. Mr. Windom has our sincerest sympathy, but we do not see what can be done for him. Perhaps after all his imagination may have gotten overheated, and it is possible that the sensible, decent and intelligent people of the North are not very anxious nor indignant because the people of the Southern States have sent their freely chosen representatives to Congress instead of the thieving carpet-baggers who disgraced the whole country, and, instead of upsetting the whole country, perhaps all that is needed is a slight application of cold water to the back of Windom's troubled head.

NO SURRENDER.

Let Congress stay in session.

To adjourn without the passage of the appropriation bill would be impolitic.

To adjourn after the appropriations are yielded without the conditions twice attached by Congress would be pusillanimous and unpatriotic.

It would be a complete and disgraceful surrender.

It would disgust tens of thousands who now act with the Democracy because they sincerely believe it to be the only party that can save the Republic and restore union and nationality.

It would establish a most dangerous precedent.

It would mean that this is no longer a government by law and Congress, but a *personal government* of the man in the White House.

It would mean that the man in the White House may use both the sword and the purse of the nation for partisan or personal purposes.

It would mean that Congress is to be governed by the Executive, not the Executive by Congress.

It would practically mean an end to popular local self-government.

Let Congress stay in session!

SENATOR THURMAN'S SPEECH.

The utter inequality between the two parties, so far as either force, leadership or aggressive audacity is concerned, is again illustrated by the speech of Senator Thurman.

Undoubtedly the speech is able and argumentative. Undoubtedly Mr. Thurman is the leader of the Democratic side of the Senate. Undoubtedly he has no superior in that body so far as legal ability is concerned. Yet, while argumentative and able, the speech is neither great, nor brilliant, nor half as effective as speeches of such Republican leaders as Blaine, Conkling, Edmunds and Garfield usually are. It does not present the Democratic side of the question half as forcibly as the Republican leaders present theirs. To our mind there is an overwhelming advantage on the Democratic side so far as arguments and right are concerned. Yet the Republicans manage to make a bad cause appear better than the Democrats one that is good, and the appearance of a thing is practically the thing itself. If the Republicans by cunning, unscrupulousness, audacity, ability and aggressive vigor can bamboozle the people into believing that their position is right, it is simply because Democratic leaders, though patriotic and pure, are too timid, too conservative, too sluggish and nerveless.

The truth may as well be confessed that the Democrats have really no great party leader, not one. Men like Bayard, Thurman, Lamar, Gordon, Horatio Seymour, or Hendricks, are all able men, pure men, statesmen, if you please, but they are utterly deficient in that daring, dashing, brilliant force and aggressiveness without which even a great party like the Democracy may be again defeated by an audacious minority, as it was in 1876.

Mr. Thurman is no doubt a great lawyer, but he is not a great party leader. If he were he would not have confined himself to a mere defense of the Democratic position, but assumed the offensive and pointed out the steady march of the Republican party toward Imperialism. The speech would have been good enough for an ordinary politician, but for the foremost Democratic Senator and candidate for the Presidency it is hardly enough.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Presidential campaign will practically open one week from next Wednesday at Cincinnati. On that day the Republican State Convention will meet to nominate a State ticket. Whoever should receive the nomination for Governor will occupy a conspicuous position before the whole country until the election in October, and, if successful, may yet become as formidable and lucky an aspirant for the Presidency as Mr. Hayes, whose nomination to the Presidency was solely due to his success in the preceding gubernatorial election.

Until very recently the two most prominent candidates for the Republican nomination were Mr. Taft, General Grant's last Attorney-General, and Mr. Charles Foster, the ex-member of Congress. Both Taft and Foster are undoubtedly strong men—men of ability, of personal character, of political training and popularity. Mr. Taft is the representative of the stalwart or Grant wing of the party, while Mr. Foster is an intimate friend of Mr. Hayes, and has, and will have beyond question, the active support of the Administration, except in one contingency. This is the candidacy of Mr. John Sherman himself. An effort may be made to nominate Sherman for Governor, with a view, of course, to the Presidency. But while Sherman's nomination would not be very surprising to those who watch the political signs of the times, there is still today greater probability that the Grantites will carry the day by the nomination of Taft.

The Democratic convention will meet within a fortnight after. The present Governor, Mr. Bishop, is a candidate for renomination. He is of such small caliber, however, that it is hardly possible the Democrats could make the mistake of putting him up again. The difference between an off year and this most important struggle must be apparent to the Ohio politicians. If Sherman should be the Republican candidate the Democratic nomination, as a matter of course, would be given to Mr. Thurman. But if Mr. Sherman should not step to the front the probabilities point to the nomination of either General Rice or General Thomas Ewing, and a combination or union with the Nationals or Greenbackers, who meet on the same day and in the same place. General Rice would make an excellent candidate of the "Confederate" party, as he is a one-legged Union soldier who was literally shot all to pieces during the war by "Confederate" bullets. Gen. Ewing, too, was a gallant Union soldier, so that the nomination of either as against Taft, Foster or Sherman would make the Republican cry and fury about rebels somewhat absurd.

The election will take place in the first week of October, and it is as certain as anything can be that the struggle or campaign which will precede it will surpass everything in desperate bitterness yet known in the political history of the country. It will be altogether an extraordinary election. For upon its result will probably depend the next Presidential contest, certainly the fate of Mr. Thurman's candidacy or the possible success of the Republican party. If the Republicans carry the State in spite of a union between the Democrats and Greenbackers they may indeed be highly encouraged for a great victory in 1880, and Mr. Thurman's candidacy will be utterly out of all question. If, on the other hand, the Democrats should carry the State against the desperate efforts of the administration, of the large army of office-holders, money, patronage, etc., Mr. Thurman's nomination next year would be more than probable. The Democrats, however, may lose Ohio and yet carry the Presidential election as they did in 1876, while the Republicans must carry Ohio to have even a chance of success. The contest will be quite interesting, especially to Mr. Thurman.

THE FIELD BROTHERS.

Cyrus W. Talks Altogether Too Much.

[N. Y. Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

A shrewd man, largely interested in the road, fairly grinned with disgust and vexation the other day when speaking of Field's volubility and lack of discretion. The Directors hold their annual meeting, and Mr. Field reads a speech, which is furnished in full to the newspapers. He first congratulates them on the fact that three-fourths of the stock is held by about a dozen persons—not a very politic thing to tell the public, that they thus have the road completely in their hands—ditto; that its earnings exceed all anticipation—ditto; that they have carried during the year so many million passengers— unavoidable, perhaps, but still ditto; that the demand for the road is sure to increase so much that they may look to see the value of their property vastly increased—ditto, ditto, ditto! Next, the confiding capitalist meets a reporter and assures him that he would be glad to pay the company $7,000 a week for the use of the road and take the profits over that sum, which would be handsome. The natural feeling of the newspaper reader is that a corporation which is making so much money can manage to exist on a little less. The loud cry for lower fares. Probably it is just this volubility and eagerness that have made the great successes of Cyrus W. Field. No one but a talkative man, probably, could have carried the Atlantic cable through. A man who wants to put a vast dream into real shape must believe in it himself, and must communicate his enthusiasm to every one he meets. But one can not help feeling, in observing Cyrus W. Field's lack of the wariness which is characteristic of the ordinary capitalist, that he has become a millionaire in spite of himself.

People never weary of talking about these families where ability seems to run in broad streaks. Cyrus W. Field, with his large fortune and great schemes; David Dudley Field, the able lawyer, whose name is even more widely and certainly more favorably known abroad than here; Stephen J. Field, the Supreme Court Judge, dome-like head, one of the strongest men intellectually on the bench, and Henry M. Field, the editor of a prosperous Presbyterian organ, and the writer of several books of travel. This is rather a remarkable set of brothers—they stand by one another, too. In taking the elevated road, and the Wabash also, Cyrus has insisted that his brother Dudley should be retained as counsel for a term of years. There has been some grumbling at this on the score of impropriety, but a man may do pretty much anything for a brother without being blamed. A very malicious thing was once said about Cyrus Field, which is so clever that its repetition here must be risked. As every one knows, he is constantly flying between New York and London, so steadily that some one bestowed upon him the nickname of "the pendulum." Some club wit was asked one day about Mr. Field's position in English society, and he replied very dryly that Mr. Field's position in London was founded upon the excellent social position he was supposed to have in New York, and the social position he had in New York was founded upon the excellent social position he was known to have in London.

Dr. Greiner Exonerated by Dr. Hodgen.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

In your issue of May 15th you print the following:

Dr. Hodgen was then placed on the witness stand to testify as an expert in the case. He had read the testimony of the witnesses in the case and heard the statements of Dr. Greiner and thought the evidence in the case showed that death had been caused by the steel instruments used by Dr. Greiner.

This is so untrue that justice to Dr. Greiner demands that it be corrected.

I said that the evidence made it probable that the abortion was influenced by the use of the probe, but that the Doctor having used the proper means to determine the existence of pregnancy, and having failed to find such evidence as satisfied him of its existence, he was justified in the use of the probe as a means of learning the character of the enlargement. The above brief statement from your paper of to-day leaves the impression that I stated that Dr. Greiner killed the child, while my testimony, while admitting that the death of the child may have been due to the use of the probe, yet its use was justifiable and proper.

The worst can be said of the action of Dr. Greiner is that it was unfortunate, for there is not one word of evidence going to show that the doctor did not exercise the usual care in the case. Respectfully,

J. T. HODGEN.

St. Louis, May 15, 1879.

—The man who drinks whisky at night will Vichy hadn't when morning dawns.—[New York Express.

ON THE WARPATH.

Judge Jones Brings Action Against Ten of the Grand Jurors

And Claims $20,000 for a Damaged Reputation.

The True Inwardness of the Report of the Late Grand Inquest to be Brought out in Court.

Ex-Judge William C. Jones, of the Criminal Court, to-day filed a suit against ten members of the late grand jury for damages. The gentlemen sued are Joseph B. McCullagh, Detlef J. Blanke, David Rowe, Thos. Lowry, Wm. M. Senter, Ephraim G. Obear, Gideon W. Chadbourne, Wm. Carmichael, Oliver F. Garrison and Mathias Dougherty. Two members of the late grand jury, Mike Heller and Wm. Bull, are not included in the action, as they dissented from the course of the majority.

In his petition Judge Jones alleges that he was Judge of the Criminal Court; that he "always sustained a good reputation as Judge of said court," and was never guilty of the charges imputed to him by the grand jury in their report. He was never suspected of taking bribes nor of oppression or partiality in office, etc. The petition further charges that the defendants wickedly and maliciously intended to injure him in his good name, credit and reputation, and bring upon him the odium and scorn of the public.

The cause of action is that defendants caused to be published a certain false, malicious, scandalous and defamatory libel.

The LIBEL COMPLAINED OF

was embodied in the report of the grand jury, and is as follows:

During our session it became our duty to investigate certain

CHARGES AGAINST WM. C. JONES,

growing out of his official acts as Judge of the St. Louis Criminal Court prior to January 1, 1879. It was at first our impression that this subject had been covered by a former grand jury, but upon investigation we found that, although the grand jury for the November term, 1878, had been directed by Judge Jones to investigate it, no witnesses had been examined, and consequently no report had been made. We were informed, too, that personal enmity had much to do with the allegations against Judge Jones, and the fact had its weight in inducing the exercise of unusual caution in the reception of testimony. We soon found, however, that there was evidence derogatory to the judicial conduct of Judge Jones which no plea of personal enmity could mitigate, much less destroy. Throwing out all testimony which, to our minds, could be explained away, we find the following facts: That William C. Jones, while Judge of the Criminal Court, repeatedly placed himself

UNDER PECUNIARY OBLIGATIONS TO PARTIES ACCUSED OF CRIME

before his court. That in one instance two parties were jointly accused of the same crime; one of them held the unsecured notes of Judge Jones for $80 and was acquitted under instructions of the Court to the jury; the other, who did not occupy the enviable relation of creditor to the Court, was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary.

That an individual who had been for years in a chronic state of indictment and was known to the police as a criminal, was a frequent lender to Judge Jones, and often boasted of the influence which he possessed in the Criminal Court because of this fact, and that the record as to himself shows the boasts to have been well founded. That another individual familiar to the Four Courts as defendant in criminal cases counted Judge Jones among his debtors for a year and a half in sums ranging as high as $500, and that, although bonds to the amount of $1,500 were at one time declared forfeited against him, nothing was ever received on them, although they were undoubtedly good and responsible. That according to the testimony of an efficient and trustworthy police officer on duty at the Central Police Station during part of the time of Judge Jones' service in the Criminal Court, the administration of

THE CRIMINAL LAWS WAS SO LAX,

and was characterized to such an extent by favoritism of the kind just narrated, that vigilance in the detection of crime was discouraged and impaired, because hope of its punishment was almost abandoned. That Judge Jones was in the habit of asking and receiving favors in the shape of the free use of horses and vehicles from what are known as livery stables—a bad class of criminals—and whose crimes were constantly passing in review before the courts, and whose conduct and reputation were familiar to Judge Jones when he became the recipient of their favors.

We find it difficult to express in language a fitting rebuke to conduct like this. The difference between a loan and a bribe from a criminal to a Judge is technical only; it is even less than technical when there is good reason to believe that it was never intended that the loan should be returned, and when in at least one instance that has come to our knowledge the loan never was returned. The criminal classes are not more generous nor less exacting than those who are superior to them in morals. For every favor bestowed upon a man who holds their fate in his hands, they expect a return. If they do not receive this return they are deceived, and from their standpoint are grossly wronged if they do not resent it. If the temple of justice is polluted and a high public trust is grossly dishonored. In either event the judge is guilty of high treason against the majesty of the law, which he has sworn to defend and uphold. Nor should he be allowed the benefit of the doubt which the law resolves in favor of the paltry criminal. There is for him no debatable ground between absolute purity in office and absolute moral guilt; he may clutch at the prisoner's plea that

HIS INNOCENCE BE BELIEVED

until his guilt be proven, but it will not save him in the estimation of the people who elected him as the guardian of their sacred rights of life and property.

The petition then recites that said libel was "composed, published, and caused to be published, as part of the report, maliciously, in direct violation of the oath of said grand jury, and of the law of the land, and was by said defendants maliciously, wickedly and illegally published without any reasonable or probable cause therefor, the said defendants, as plaintiff alleges, making use of their said position and public trust to defame and libel plaintiff to gratify their own ill will and malice against plaintiff."

Judge Jones states that by the wrongful acts of the defendants he has been

DAMAGED IN THE SUM OF $20,000,

for which sum he asks judgment.

An array of legal talent has been engaged by Judge Jones, and the names of the following lawyers appear on his petition: Louis Gottschalk, McComas & McKeighan, Wagner, Dyer & Emmons, Joseph G. Lodge and F. X. McCabe.

This promises to be a very lively suit and will also raise some nice questions of law. The grand jury claim that, if they choose, they can claim their report was a privileged communication. Judge Laughlin, in his last charge to the grand inquest, puzzledly upheld the action of the late grand jurors, and it now remains to be determined whether the higher courts will confirm his view of the law.

The Panama Ship Canal.

[From the New York Times.]

It is not at all probable that there will be any serious discussion at the Panama Canal Convention in Paris over the plan of bridging this gap in one of the great routes of commerce by a ship railway. Although the scheme may seem perfectly feasible to those who have theoretically originated it, it does not strike the ordinary mind as one likely to be attended with success. There are few things simpler in their construction than a canal, and the ultimate cost of a work of this kind can usually be determined with a close approach to accuracy. No doubt, $100,000,000 is a large sum to expend, but if once a canal is constructed across the Isthmus of Panama, it is hadly possible that any question as to its serviceability can arise. But with the ship-railway the case would be wholly different. The estimated cost might be considerably less, but when the tracks had been laid, the rolling tanks built, and the hauling engines put in their places, the practicability of working the various parts would have to be demonstrated. There might be not the least difficulty, while, on the other hand, the enterprise might prove a complete failure. Now, as long as this doubt exists, sanguine inventors must seek for some less exalted method of test than one which would involve an outlay of $50,000,000. It is stated by some that it would, with our present knowledge of mechanics, be impossible to build a traction engine with sufficient power to pull a tank car containing the water needed to float a loaded steamer of 5,000 tons register, and the vessel herself and her cargo. The weight would be immense, and increasing the number of tracks and wheels, while it might add to the safety of the car, would not lessen its resistance to motion. Then, if an accident should occur, the result would be serious in the extreme, for if there is anything more ungainly and helpless than a fish out of water it is a ship in a similar condition. A slight jar may hopelessly strain her, and her size and weight are such that it once fairly on the earth, beyond the reach of water, there is nothing to do but to break her to pieces. This being the case, ship-owners and marine underwriters would hesitate a long time before they gave their consent to permit a vessel in which they were interested to be put upon a railway car. However, it may not be just to wholly condemn the plan before its advocates have had a chance of trial; but we would suggest that they turn their attention to some less formidable undertaking, the Cape Cod Canal, for instance, and prove by their success in this the worth of their project.

Improving Steam Power.

[From the New York Times.]

By noticing the improvements that are from to time made in the hulls and machinery of steamships, and the great gain which results from these, the conclusion is forced that our knowledge of steam navigation and its possibilities is as yet very crude and imperfect, and that the steamers which will be used twenty or thirty years hence may not improbably be both faster sailing, cheaper running, and better carrying craft than those we now have in use. Some time since we pointed out certain changes in the model of steamships, which it was thought would greatly increase their speed, and recently it has been shown by experiments in England that a like result can be obtained in steamers already built by making a slight change in the position of their propellers. A steamer that is driven by a screw has, as all vessels have, a stern-post, and, in addition, it has, a little way behind this, a rudder post on which the rudder is hung, the propeller hanging between these two. As steamers are ordinarily constructed, the propeller is placed very near the stern post, in fact as near as may be without coming in contact with it. Now, the experiments referred to prove that this location is not an advantageous one, for by having an overhanging stern, with considerable space between stern post and rudder post, and by placing the propeller as near as possible to the latter, an increase in speed of about 14 per cent has been attained, with the same application of power. The improvement is one which, in some vessels, we should imagine, might be made without much trouble, though it has yet to be shown what effect it will have upon the rudder in making the ship less prompt in her obedience to the helm.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND ART.

Mr. H. M. Smit Embarks in a Grand Enterprise.

St. Louis to have a Building that will be a Lasting Ornament.

The following interesting letter was received this morning:

ST. LOUIS, May 16, 1879.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

SIR:—I see in the Times-Journal of this morning that Mr. France has discovered that "Wakefield, McChesney and Smit are about to start the old Academy of Music scheme." I desire to say that the above statement is correct, except that I have nothing to do with either Wakefield or McChesney in the undertaking I have assumed. I have purchased Mr. Wakefield's interests, and propose, with the support of my fellow citizens, to erect an Academy of Music and Art that shall be a pride and ornament to this city. I have already taken steps to secure an eligible location, and hope to receive the encouragement, if not the material aid, of the people of St. Louis.

H. M. SMIT, President.

It will be remembered that the act authorizing the Academy of Music and Art scheme passed the Legislature four years ago, and something was done in the city towards the organization of a company to carry out the plan. The capital stock of the concern was put at $1,000,000, but only a small portion of the stock was ever issued. During this last winter the present Legislature repealed the act authorizing the Academy, and it was supposed the matter would here end, but Mr. Smit, who is recognized to be a man of wealth, has got the written opinions of several eminent lawyers to the effect that the original act of 1875 cannot be repealed, as it established a vested right, and the action of the Legislature is null and void. With the belief that this is true, Mr. Smit is buying up all of the stock he can find, and has organized a company to go ahead with the enterprise. He has an agent now looking for a suitable lot upon which to build, and is consulting with architects as to plans and costs. He says if the people of St. Louis will only give him a little encouragement, he will soon give them a building of which they will be proud.

Dr. Carver Surprising England.

Our famous American rifleman is giving the English a veritable sensation. The London Field, although confessing that the weather was so windy as to hardly afford a fair test of what Carver was capable of, says: He began with the attempt to break 75 glass balls out of 100, the balls being thrown up into the air by his black servant, a merry-looking nigger named Jim. In spite of wind and snow he broke 89 out of 100. He then fired to break 50 balls against time, the balls being thrown up as before. The 50 were smashed in 1m. 52s. This may appear incredible to those who have not seen a Winchester repeating rifle, but the marvelous way in which Dr. Carver manipulates it. Dr. Carver can discharge the sixteen cartridges in five seconds. The doctor then essayed at glass balls thrown fifty or sixty yards from him, and broke 5 out of 6. He then shot at pennies thrown up, hitting on an average 13 out of 16. The wind, which was very strong, constantly turned the pennies edgewise toward him, rendering the shots difficult. He then essayed at half-pennies, and hit 11 out of 13 shot at! But perhaps the prettiest feat was breaking two balls thrown up simultaneously by two men, breaking the one to the right and turning around and breaking the second. Most of the above shots were made when the objects were rising or just on the turn; but one of his feats is to remain "at the ready" until the glass ball is falling and then break it. The black servant throws glass balls at him, which the doctor breaks when they get about two yards from the muzzle of the rifle. In these shots the bullets must go within about a foot of Jim's head, but he appears to have the most perfect confidence in his master's skill and nerve. We understand that Dr. Carver is also a great expert with the lariat, throwing it from the back of a mustang he has brought over with him. From the back of his horse, using a shot gun, he breaks glass balls with almost perfect certainty while going at full gallop.

Bumped Into Unitarianism.

[From the New York Times.]

Philosophers of the materialistic school have long maintained that a man's opinions and beliefs, indeed, his whole moral nature, are largely dependent on the shape of his head and the quality of his skull. Their position would seem to be borne out by an accident which is reported to have occurred at Madison, Wis. A Baptist clergyman of considerable local repute was thrown, some months ago, from a buggy; he struck on his head, fracturing his skull, and lay for a while in a state between life and death. He recovered finally, and is now in better health than he was before the accident. His friends were surprised, however, to learn that he is now a Unitarian, with a strong tendency to faith in Spiritualism. He does not pretend to explain the mental revolution he has undergone. All he knows is that he has totally changed his opinions, and he is unable at present to conceive how or why he could have cherished those he has, he says, relinquished forever. He used to be very hostile to Unitarianism, calling it the worst form of atheism; and now he wonders that the doctrine of Trinitarianism could have found lodgment in his brain. He does not ascribe the alteration in his views to any material cause, but to some new spiritual development for which he was not until recently prepared. His acquaintances, however, attribute his Unitarianism wholly to his cracked skull.

Mme. Grevy and the Republican Aristocracy.

As to Mme. Grevy, I am in a position to destroy one falsity. The wife of the French President was not his—cook. She has been a milliner; but that was long since; and she has a claim to respectful consideration even from those who consider bonnets a distrace, for I understand her husband owes his life to her. It will be perceived that France is not very democratic at heart, however republican the form of her institutions may be. Odd that, in the Land of Equality, the needle should be deemed degrading to the fingers of a lady who happens to become the wife of a President.

A BOY PEDDLER

Starts Out to Earn a Livelihood Selling Pins, Needles and Buttons,

But a Stern Official Seizes the Boy's Little Stock Because He Has no License—A Most Unjustifiable Action.

A bright blue-eyed boy fourteen years of age came this morning into the POST-DISPATCH office with a sorrowful story of petty oppression which, while it might be in consonance with the strict letter of the law, is certainly far, very far from its spirit. The boy, whose name is William Ottensmeier, is quick, intelligent and polite, and his face bears the impress of frankness. Two weeks ago the little fellow with commendable enterprise determined to go through the country and peddle.

HE LAID IN A STOCK

of miscellaneous trifles, such as pins, shoestrings, combs, needles, thread, buttons, etc., and, armed with a basket, in which to place his medley stock, started out manfully to trudge along the green roads and lanes, probably fired with thoughts of making his fortune. He approached charming Florissant, after having done tolerably well peddling, but here a stern, lynx-eyed limb of the law encountered him, and disaster befell the blue-eyed boy.

The minion of the law stared aghast at the audacity of such a youthful peddler penetrating the rural recesses of Florissant. To his judicial mind the fact that a boy should have left the squalor and filth of St. Louis and the dangers and temptations of becoming a companion of thieves and roughs, if not one himself—for Willy Ottensmeier

HAS NO FATHER AND MOTHER

to protect him, but is only a stray waif on the ocean of humanity—this fact was ominous to the vigilant official. He must have regarded it as criminal and deserving of reproach.

Blue-eyed Willy went tripping along lighthearted thinking of castles in the air, when the argus-eyed official espied him.

"Your license" said this modern Dogberry with becoming judicial severity.

"I have no license, sir," said Willy.

"NO LICENSE!"

exclaimed the vigilant official, utterly aghast at the boy's audacity and evidently believing such a dereliction of the law was the worst crime on the calendrr.

"No license! and why haven't you one?" continued his pomposity of the law.

"I didn't know I had to have one in the country," answered the boy bravely, "I only thought I needed it in town."

What then did this wise official do? Did he caution the boy, or tell him to get a license, or to "get up and git?" No, on the contrary,

HE SEIZED THE BASKET

containing the pins, needles, buttons, etc., which was the boy at wholesale $3, and which was all his fortune, and sent him back to St. Louis. Homeward again the boy tramped footsore and weary, and with a heavy heart, for all his castles in the air had dissolved before the stern grasp of the law.

Willy said that the people informed him that the man who had "confiscated" his little stock was Craig Aubuchon, Sheriff of Florissant Township.

This representative of Justitia even went further and told the boy, whose eyes were filled with tears, that if he only had any parents, especially a father, he would fine the latter $25 for allowing his son to so grossly violate the majesty of the law.

A sadder, but wiser boy, the juvenile peddler returned to the Future Great, and hopes to-night to go up the river on the Josephine and seek employment. He deserves success, and it is to be hoped he will get it.

MORNING NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.

A British advance in South Africa is contemplated.

The marriage of King Alfonso of Spain will take place in October or November next.

A Berlin dispatch states that the Bundesrath has passed the bill authorizing the provisional taxing of duties proposed by the tariff bill.

Russia has announced her evacuation programme, showing that the evacuation of Turkish territory will be completed before the end of July.

A bill has been introduced into the British House of Commons to establish the University of St. Patrick with affiliated colleges and appropriating £1,500,000 to its support.

The International Congress to discuss the projects for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama met at Paris. Ferdinand de Lesseps was elected president and Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, of the U. S. N., one of the vice-presidents.

WASHINGTON.

Judge Dillon has not sent in his resignation to the Department of Justice, and there has been no intimation that he will.

The Committee on Agriculture have agreed to report a bill repealing the tax on leaf tobacco in the hands of the producer.

A delegation of Cheyenne Indians have had an interview with the Secretary of the Interior relative to their return to the Indian Territory.

A bill will be reported by the Committee on Agriculture of the House prohibiting the transportation of cattle affected with contagious or infectious diseases.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Governor has not yet signed the Dryden street railroad bill.

Twelve thousand dollars has been appropriated to improve the Capitol building.

Senate bill declaring life insurance policies non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more premiums passed the House.

Articles of association of the Western Looking Glass Manufacturing Company of St. Louis have been filed with the Secretary of State.

The bill establishing a Bureau of Statistics, after being amended so as to appropriate $5,000 for the use of the Board, passed the House.

The report of the committee appointed by the Governor to settle with the Auditor and Treasurer was submitted to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, and, after being materially modified, passed.

Only one bid has been received by the Governor and Attorney-General for State deposits —that bid coming from the Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, which offered to give interest at the rate of one cent per $1,000 per day. The bid was accepted.

CRIME AND CASUALTIES.

James Roberson, colored, being tried at Hillsboro, Mo., for stealing chickens, demanded a colored jury, which was granted him.

The Chicago Custom-house trial has disclosed the fact that fully one-half of the stone used in the construction of the Custom-house is worthless.

The Pennsylvania newspaper publishers are being examined by the bribery committee of the Legislature, but, like the members, they swore they declined all offers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. Kennar Garrard died at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Geo. D. Jones, a prominent Illinois citizen, residing near Opdyke, died.

The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly is in session at Memphis.

It is said Talmage has determined to leave the Presbyterian Church and join the Congregationalists.

J. H. Mulkey has been nominated the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court for the First Judicial Circuit of Illinois.

The Loan Exhibition.

As the wonderful collection at the old Mary Institute can be seen but one more day, we cannot but urge upon the public the fact that if this opportunity is missed, it will be many years before another will be offered for seeing the best expression of the art of all nations.

Painting, sculpture and all the kindred arts are well represented. The wonderful advance made by England and the Continental nations of Europe in the industrial arts since the first International Exhibition at London in 1852, is fully illustrated by the beautiful ceramics. One of the most interesting objects to antiquarians will be found in the case containing the antique jewelry, and is the snuff-box of Louis XVI., presented by him to Abbe Edgeworth on the morning of his execution in 1793. Among the laces is a veil once the property of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, and as a fitting companion to these relics of royalty is the watch of Robespierre, the arch-demon of the French revolution. On the wall near these articles hangs the mask of the man who, after the reign of blood, brought order out of chaos and humbled the proudest monarchs of Europe, that of the great Napoleon, taken from his face after death at St. Helena. There is no ideality about this grim mask. The fearful realism of death is upon it, and he who was once the autocrat of Europe is stark and dead before you. In the archæological department is a model of the great sacrificial stone of Mexico, upon which were offered human sacrifices to the sun; also of the ancient Mexican calendar, which weighed seventy tons and was made of porphyry. In the same department is an idol dedicated to sun worship taken from a mound in Illinois.

AN INSANE BRIDE.

A Young Woman Goes Mad on Her Wedding Day.

[From the St. Paul Globe.]

A few minutes before divine service yesterday morning the congregation of the German Lutheran Church, on the corner of Eighth and Locust streets, was startled by the suppressed shriek and wild actions of a young lady sitting in the front part of the church auditorium. The friends of the lady endeavored to quiet the intense agitation under which she was laboring, but without success. An officer was summoned and the young woman was conveyed to the parsonage immediately adjoining the church. Miss Phœbe Gestner, daughter of Mr. Gestner, a respectable and well-to-do farmer, residing on the Stillwater road, about four miles from this city, joined her betrothed lover in St. Paul, with the intention of being united in marriage, the ceremony being fixed for 3 o'clock. After meeting her intended, the twain decided to attend services at the church. A short time after they had entered the church, the friends of the lady observed that she was conducting herself in a confused and agitated manner, but supposing that it arose from the natural excitement attending the anticipated event, no particular attention was paid to her conduct until she became loud and demonstrative, when the truth dawned upon the observers that she had become suddenly insane. The young lady's intended, Mr. John Elsler, was made almost frantic by the unhappy termination of his suit. The only reason adduced for Miss Gestner's sudden insanity is the fact that her father is somewhat opposed to the match, although he is said to have given a dowry of $1,000 to each of his daughters, in addition to which he presented Miss Phœbe with a horse, cow, and a quantity of household goods. The young man is said to have previously worked for Mr. Gestner, and is reputed to possess many of the qualities that contribute to make a good husband. Miss Gestner, absolutely refusing to go home, was removed to the house of which she was to have been the lawful mistress, where her sister will remain with her.

THE MEXICAN TRADE.

INDICATIONS OF ITS RAPID DEVELOPMENT.

Interesting Information from Mr. John F. Cahill, Mexican Consul.

A POST-DISPATCH reporter, with an eye to the growing interests of the business of St. Louis with Mexico, called upon the editor of the Spanish-American paper of this city, and his visit was amply repaid by the valuable information furnished by Mr. John F. Cahill, whose reputation for energy, enterprise and journalistic ability as the editor of the only paper published in the Mississippi Valley in the interest of our trade with Spanish America is so firmly established that no commendation on our part can add anything to the hard-earned laurels of the intelligent editor of El Comercio del Valle, who is also the Consul of Mexico in this city.

MR. CAHILL

informed the reporter that the International Exposition in Mexico is to take place next January, that the governments of Germany, France, Italy, Spain and England are preparing for extensive exhibits at the Mexican Exposition, with a view of interrupting the growing trade between the United States and Mexico, which, during the year 1

BREACH OF PROMISE AGAIN.

This Time Five Thousand Dollars Awarded the Plaintiff.

Engaged Eight Years Ago—The Engagement Canceled—Reconciliation—A Suspicion of Fortune Hunting—A Dismissal of a Suitor.

[From the New York Sun.]

In a breach of promise suit instituted by Rebecca Weil against Ludwig Blum, a Marine Court jury awarded a heavy verdict yesterday. The trial was conducted before Judge Goepp. The plaintiff, a gracefully attired brunette of pleasing address, lives with her widowed mother in West Fortieth street. The defendant is in business in his father's wine and liquor warehouse at 49 Broadway. He has known the plaintiff since her childhood, and has been intimate with her family for more than twenty years. They are distantly related. It was admitted that he was engaged to the fair plaintiff for more than eight years, during which he has become 31 years of age and she 26. The promise of marriage was admitted by the defense, but it was alleged to have been conditional upon the defendant's obtaining his father's consent, and that the paternal acquiescence was refused because of hereditary insanity in her family.

The plaintiff testified that in 1870 the defendant asked her hand in marriage, and that once the engagement was broken off, but that it was renewed, and in April of last year the defendant finally fixed the wedding day for June 2. They even went so far as to see Rabbi Meisner and get his promise to officiate at the ceremony. After that, however, she did not see the defendant again, and did not hear from him. She wrote, asking him to return her letters, but he gave her no reply. Later she was told that he intended to marry a Miss Pauline Schwarz, who had a dowry of $6,000. He had not spoken to her about insanity in her family, nor had he said that he would make his promise to marry her conditional upon his father's consent.

The plaintiff's lawyer read a number of letters from the defendant to her. There was nothing in them about obtaining his father's consent. The following is a specimen of these epistolary effusions:

ALLENSTOWN, March 10, 1878.

DEAR BECKY—Yolur letter, scented with geranium leaf, was duly received, and I take pleasure in answering same to-day, being Sunday, and more adapted to writing to my lady love. I hope your spirits is as good as mine. I maintain to paddle my own canoe, in which I hope to hold out like Lawrence in his ship. I am dreaming of the better days in store for us, even in a sorry, grocery store. I hope, my dearest, that you got over the pain in your wrist, as I should long to have it in turn for you. I shall not forget last Sunday, the day of our reconciliation, and would like to have the sensation of embracing the one I only love today. Hoping this reaches you in good spirits, I remain, your true love, LOUIS.

Defendant's counsel—How long is your father dead?

Plaintiff—Twenty years.

Defendant's counsel—Do you remember him?

Plaintiff—Very slightly.

Defendant's counsel—Do you know what he died of?

Plaintiff—I do not.

The plaintiff admitted that she wrote the following letter to the defendant after she had learned that he was to marry Miss Schwarz:

NEW YORK, August, 1878.

MR. LUDWIG BLUM:—I also must send you my congratulations, as I have heard that you marry the full sum of $6,000 besides Miss Schwarz, an orphan. May the curse of all widows and orphans follow you and all you longing to you to the end of your days. My father in his grave will take revenge and assist his child; will awake you in your happiest dreams; will follow you in all your pleasures to give you an assurance that he was not insane.

I thank our Heavenly Father that he protected me so not to venture into your hands and not intermix with such a wretched family. I might have expected this. I presume you are aware of your brother-in-law having called on me. He said, to warn me that you were a confirmed inebriate, and you would not make me miserable. I laughed at him because I knew he was doing it out of interest to himself, and that you were a being without principle. Have you forgotten what I informed you previously? What certain parties thought of you? I am now fully convinced that you are a villain of the blackest dye, capable of anything bad. In the lucky confidence you implored me to place in you? don't know where to place you. All the solid oaths you swore. Promised to marry me. Did I ever ask or follow you? Beware, Nemesis, the god of justice, will call on you some of these fine days and remind you of the wrong you have done.

Heavily shall you pay for all this. May the tears I have shed be as many curses unto you and yours. You have done a greater wrong than you imagine. Will recall to your memory when too late. Don't for a moment deceive yourself by thinking the world is ignorant of your doings. The world knows all. The gold you marry will only be a curse to you. As you have sown so shall you reap. I would not wish to build a bridge of your words, for it would fall with a fearful crash. My name you know but too well is pure as alabaster.

Oh! the main thing I had almost forgotten. I am in possession of your capital, $3, which you gave me to save for you; whenever you are in need of it you can call or send for it. Willingly will I return the said amount. I am one first possessing principle, and wish not to be under an obligation to any one. Adieu.

B. W.

Defendant's counsel—Why did you bring this suit?

Plaintiff—Because he acted so dastardly toward me.

Defendant's counsel—How did he act dastardly?

Plaintiff—He deserted me. He also tried to ruin my character and that of my family by spreading a report that there was insanity among us. Mrs. Silberman, a lady friend of mine, advised me to bring this suit. I know he was at that time engaged to another young lady.

Defendant's counsel—How do you know it?

Plaintiff—I heard it from neighbors.

Mrs. Diexenberg, of 101 Attorney street, testified that she had heard the defendant say, at Mrs. Weil's house, that he had "laid the foundation now and will work it through. I will marry Rebecca Weil and no one else. I know what I am about." The witness went to see the defendant's father, who said that he would never consent to his son's marrying Rebecca Weil. "That was all he said," said the witness; "short but sweet."

Mrs. Seike, of 33 Ridge street, testified that the defendant and the plaintiff had called at her house. The defendant introduced the plaintiff as his future wife, and showed a ring he had given her.

Miss Julia Hahn's testimony was interpreted by Mr. Julius Hahn, the interpreter of the court. She said that the defendant had told her of his approaching wedding, and that she had expressed a wish to see it before she went to Europe; but she was, unfortunately, going in three weeks. "Oh," said the defendant, "it will happen before that."

Defendant's counsel—Have you got a breach of promise suit, too?

Witness—Sir, sir!

Counsel—Are you married?

Witness—No, sir; I am an old maid.

The first witness for the defense was the defendant himself. He testified that his promise of marriage was expressly conditioned that his father should consent. That consent had been withheld for the reason, as already stated, that there was insanity in her family.

The defense tried also to prove that the defendant, who had possessed an interest in his father's wine business, had it no longer.

The defendant's father testified that he objected to the marriage on account of insanity in the plaintiff's family.

After the lawyers had summed up elaborately, Judge Goepp explained the law to the jury, and they gave the plaintiff a verdict for $5,000.

It came out in the trial that the Miss Pauline Schwarz has, since the beginning of this suit, discarded him.

THE SECOND ADVENT MURDER.

Mrs. Freeman Breaks Down, but Her Husband Is Calm.

COHASSET NARROWS, May 12.—Justice Hopkins, of the District Court of Barnstable, rendered the following verdict at the inquest this morning:

"That Edith Burgess Freeman came to her death at Pocasset, on Thursday, May 1, in consequence of a stab with a knife, inflicted by Chas. F. Freeman, of Pocasset, the knife wounding her in the left breast and penetrating the heart, causing nearly instantaneous death, and that the stab and wounds were inflicted by Charles F. Freeman, with full deliberation and without any provocation or excuse; and that Harriet B. Freeman, his wife, was present at the time, aiding, abetting and assisting the act by her voluntary consent; and I further find that the commission of homicide by Charles F. Freeman and his wife, Harriet R. Freeman, was by reason of their belief that the same was required by Almighty God, as a proof or illustration of their faith in Him." Freeman was visited to-day by members of the press. He seems to be indifferent as to the course of action that will be taken in his case at the October term of the Supreme Court, and remarked to the reporter to-day that he would not accept assistance of any lawyer in Southeastern Massachusetts to defend him. If it should seem to him necessary that he should have counsel, he should engage the Hon. C. A. Somerby, of Boston, to defend his action, on the ground that on account of his sincere belief in the manifested revelations of God, and the act being in accordance with the teachings of his religion, he would not be liable for murder. He still maintains that he has done a great duty to his God, and he says still that God has revealed to him that there will be an astonishing revolution made on the 21st of May. He, is free from care and sorrow, and his cheerful ways present a very striking contrast to the demeanor of his sorrow-stricken wife, who occupies the cell above.

Mrs. Freeman occupies the most of her time in sewing, and did not wish to hold much conversation with any of those who visited the jail to-day. Those who of late have visited her since she has been confined in prison think she can not survive the great shock that has come upon her, and that her death may be expected before the time announced for the trial. In the hectic flush upon her cheek and her pale countenance seems to be written the anguish which she has suffered; her eyes are sunken, and the redness shows that she has been given to too much weeping, and it is true that she is gradually failing day by day. She does not eat sufficient for her sustenance. She occupies about all her time in weeping, day and night, and she thinks now that her husband has done a great wrong in sacrificing her little daughter, towards whose memory her maternal feelings are now thoroughly aroused.

THEY SAIL THE OCEAN BLUE.

Departure of the Schoolship St. Mary's For a Summer's Cruise.

Old Salts in Embryo.

[From the New York Herald.]

The schoolship St. Mary's left the foot of East Twenty-third street yesterday afternoon, where all winter long she had lain snugly moored by the dock. In the early morning there was nothing to indicate that before dark her place would be vacant or usurped by some dingy craft laden with coal or brick; but as the day wore on it became evident that some unwonted event was in progress aboard the vessel. The sailor lads, relieved from their daily tasks, lounged in groups about the deck or leaned lazily over the rail, with caps pulled forward to ward off the dazzling beams of the sun. Down below, the subordinate officers had sought the seclusion which the wardroom grants, while the captain emerged from the cabin only at infrequent intervals to stand with parted legs on the quarter-deck and chat with the friends who came to say farewell. Of these there was no end. Scarcely a man or boy on the ship whose eyes were not glazed, can keep the sight of mother, sister or cousin coming down the long dusty dock, and not one but hastened over the side to pilot the dear one aboard. How proudly the girls smiled through the coming tears, and how bravely the little fellows struggled to keep a stiff upper-lip. There were in all nearly 150 sunburnt boys, ranging in age from fifteen to twenty years. Only one among them was quite out of sight of land, and among the greener hands was one who went aboard but a few hours before the vessel sailed. Nearly all were manly looking youths, some with but some faces and all with prepossessing manners. Not a few, as they waited for the vessel to start, enjoyed a farewell smoke, and those who carried a pocket-knife to whittle their lips were not always the biggest of the crew. "There's only about six of us that don't smoke," said one young lad; "the others think it looks manly to pull away at a cigar."

"GOOD-BYE."

Just before noon the boatswain and his mates piped all hands to dinner. The boys formed in line on the gun deck, where the tables were spread, and, as eight bells sounded, scattered to their seats. But, somehow, the food seemed to stick in their throats and was not to be washed down with repeated draughts of coffee; then up into the open air again, with only a few minutes to speak the parting words. Again the whistles blew, and two score or more of hard little hands caught hold of a rope and "walked away" with the spar that had hung down between the bulwarks and the side of the dock. One young sail, utterly oblivious to the scene around him, sat on a coil of rope, rocking his little brother in his arms. A tender-hearted matron stood silently beside them, trying to master the emotion that could not be concealed. Older boys spent their last moments with girls whose eyes were dry, but whose flushing cheeks betrayed as tender a relationship, though not so near a one, as that of sister-hood. At last the word came for visitors to leave the ship. A kiss, a last embrace, a few cheerful words in trembling tones, and a hundred heavy hearts streamed over the gang plank and mingled with the crowd on the dock. Then the plank was taken down and everything made ready for the start. Soon a tugboat came alongside and took the ship in tow, while, with lusty cheers, the young sailors dropped out into the stream, watching their friends on shore till the scene was lost to sight.

LISBON AND THE MADEIRAS.

Sail was not set on the way to Glen Cove, L. I. There the St. Mary's spent the night and now lies to have her hull polluted and undergo other repairs. Then in a day or two she starts for New London, remaining there till Sunday, the 25th, making the trip to and beyond Montauk and Point Judith a her first cruise. Once away from land the prow will be turned toward Portugal, and a stay at Lisbon will be followed by a run to the Madeiras; then, touching at Teneriffe, the return trip will begin. Drilling in Long Island Sound or neighboring land-locked waters will close the practice cruise. Chairman Wetmore, of the Committee of the Board of Education, said yesterday that after eight months' or two years' study on the school ship, boy tars find no difficulty in getting positions aboard merchantmen bound for distant ports, and after a single cruise before the mast are frequently promoted as mates. The cruise this year is expected to last about five months, the vessel returning to her old moorings by the middle of October next. The naval officers in command are: Superintendent Commander, Henry Erben; executive, Lieutenant J. J. Hunker; instructors, Lieutenant A. P. Osborne and Lieutenant George A. Norris; surgeon, J. W. Ross.

BABIES are too highly prized to permit them to suffer with Colic, Flatulence, etc., when Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup will relieve them. Price 25 cents.

A Wealthy Wife.

[From the New York Times.]

Count Telfener, who recently married, in Rome, Miss Ada Hungerford, sister of Mrs. Mackey, wife of the California many-times-a-millionaire, is now said not to be rich, as has been reported, his supposed property mainly consisting of strongholds in Castile and financial aspirations after the unattainable. This story is likely to be correct, despite the understanding that he is "connected with railway operations in South America," which may mean much or nothing. He may be, or may have been a baggage-smasher at one of the Peruvian stations, which is, in this country, next door to the throne of active and important "railway operations" of the day. In the absence of any positive knowledge, it is altogether improbable that any foreigner with a title, refused or otherwise, or however sorry a specimen of manhood, would marry an American woman unless she had, or he thought she had, money. The reflection may be mortifying to our national self-love; but it is nevertheless a fact. It should not wound us, however, because, in the old World, no man of position or family takes a wife without a portion, as it is the custom there to render matrimony remunerative. Miss Hungerford is said to be very rich, and the Count, doubtless, satisfied himself on that point ere he decided to accept her; but we shall not be able to believe the Count burdened with any enormous income until something more than vague rumors shall have been presented. Foreigners always imagine that a wealthy American girl will jump at a chance to secure a title connubially, even if its bearer be a blackguard or a rascal, or both combined; and unfortunately they have reason for their imagining. The American women anxious to accept Europeans as husbands for their Countship or Baronhood are, as a rule, not the women who reflect any luster on the Republic, or make us proud that they are our compatriots. Most women who wed foreign noblemen because they are noblemen in name are worthy of their husbands, which is severe condemnation, but rigidly just.

In Malarial Districts

no family should be without "Brown's Household Panacea." It quickens the blood, warms the system, and quickly breaks up the chills; 25 cents.

THE Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting last evening, at the Polytechnic Building. Dr. McNamara's address was postponed.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Steamboat and Barge Movements—Keith's Durfee—Belle Shreveport and Alton—Clinton Conling—Genevieve Loudon—The Deplorable Ohio—The Bedford and Rhonds—The Ironsides and Tow.

CAPT. ASHEY backs out the Golden Eagle at 4 p. m.

THE Dipppo'd will take out a big tow to-morrow for New Orleans.

THE Jno. W. Garrett is getting barges loaded with ore for the Ohio.

THE John Porter is laid up at Racoon as the Fannie Tatum at Wheeling.

THE De Smet is coming again; will lea to-morrow for Cape Girardeau.

LOUISVILLE, May 14.—The Rhonds, from St. Louis, passed up for Pittsburg.

THE Halliday, for New Orleans, left the barge Laura at Memphis with 5,000 sacks of corn.

IRONTON, May 14.—Bedford arrived from St. Louis. The Sam Roberts left with tow of salt.

THE Ste. Genevieve has come to the wharf. Capt. Gray is loading her for Memphis to leave to-morrow.

THE big low water boat E. H. Durfee leaves to-morrow for Kansas City. This is George Keith's boat.

THE City of Alton will arrive to-morrow morning and leaves again on Wednesday for New Orleans.

CHAMBERLAIN, "our excellent New Orleans correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, is Dr. S. F. Hill.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 15.—Rained last night and lightly to-day. River rising. Belle St. Louis passed up at 4 p. m.

THE Annie this forenoon was expected in every moment. Capt. Sam Woods will back her out to-night for St. Paul direct.

COAL men think there will be a rise at Pittsburg within one or two weeks. Of course freight rates have been advanced there.

THE Clinton should arrive late to-night. She will leave for Cincinnati to-morrow instead of to-day. Low water in the Ohio delayed her.

THE Ironsides was above Carondelet early this morning. She has no doubt passed on to Hannibal, Mo., to deliver two barges of steel rails.

THE gay Josephine of the Diamond Jo Line, Capt. Conger commanding, leaves this evening for St. Paul and goes though on pretty quick time.

THE Belle of Shreveport arrived at 1 o'clock this morning with a good trip, and only two families of negro emigrants. She is getting a full cargo and will leave to-morrow evening.

RIVER rising here now, having come up one inch since last evening. To Cairo there is probably 8 feet, to Keokuk 4 feet, above there to St. Paul 5 feet, and 6 feet in the Illinois to Naples and falling. Bad reports from the Ohio, only about 11 inches at Pittsburg, and 5 feet at Louisville.

IT is well known that the POST-DISPATCH is a success in the journalistic world. It is "no mouch" of a paper in any respect, and is constantly growing in circulation and influence. In the river department it has not been asleep, and the interests of steamboatmen have been and always will be dear to it. Hence there should be no necessity for urging advertisers to introduce the Post into the hands of every steamboat clerk. A few owners who do not patronize it to this extent. They will have to come to it; better come now than later.

ADDITIONAL COMMERCIAL.

Stocks and Bonds.

Corrected by L. A. Coquard, stock and bond broker corner of Third and Pine streets.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

When Payable.	Rate Int.	Coupons Due.	Buy.	Sell.
5-20s 1881	6	c coid. Jan. & July.	106½	107
New 5s.....1881	5	c coid. quarterly....	103	103½
New 4½s....1891	4½	c coid. quarterly....	106½	107
New 4s 1907	4	c coid. quarterly....	102½	103½

RAILROAD BONDS.

N. No. 1st m	95¾	c	cur. Jan. & July.	113½	114½
Mo. Pa. 1st m	88½	c	cur. Jan. & July.	107½	108½
I. M. 1st m.	7	c	coid. Feb. & Aug.	114	114½
K. Pac. 1st m	6	c	coid. Feb. & Aug.	118	119

MISSOURI SIXES.

Due 1882.....	104	Due 1888 ...	108½
Due 1886.....	107	Due 1889....	108
Due 1887.....	106½		

LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

City 6s, gold.....	106½@107½
City 6s, gold sterling bonds.....	106½@107½
City 6s, currency.....	106½@107½
City 6s water bonds.....	106½@107½
County 6s, gold.....	105½@106½
County 7s, currency.....	106 @107
Interest to seller.	

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
Land warrants, 160 acres.....	$155	$175
Land warrants, 120 acres.....	118	120
Land warrants, 80 acres.....	75	80
Land warrants, 40 acres.....	35	40

COIN AND EXCHANGE.

New Orleans Exchange, sight..... par.	2.50

MONEY.

Bank Discounts for 1st class paper..	7 @ 8	per cent.
Outside discounts for 1st class paper	12½@ 24	per cent.
Real estate security.....	9 @10	per cent.

ST. LOUIS CLEARING HOUSE.

Clearings.....	$ 3,486,515
Balances.....	359,90 3

Receipts and Withdrawals of Wheat

FROM ELEVATORS FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDED 6 P. M. MAY 15.

	Receipts.	Shipts.
St. Louis.....	3,163	4,547
Central, C. & R. & W.....	1,972	247
E. St. Louis.....	1,652	430
Advance.....	960	
Venice.....	2,580	2,998
Total.....	10,752	8,715

Grain in Store in St. Louis.

In the various Elevators named, at 6 p. m., May 15, 1879.

Elevators.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley
St. Louis	35,313	654,660	9,138	20,601	260
Central	4,106	223,962	8,582	7,660	5,141
E. St. L.	2,454	34,235	33,384		
Advance	53,200	21,850			
Venice	11,817	10,759	3,125		
Total..	137,784	1,014,674	61,554	31,329	5,601

*As., B. and W. H. included.

General Markets.

LEAD—Dull and weak. For soft Missouri $3 asked—really nominal at $2 90@3.

RYE FLOUR—Firm and selling at $3@3 10 in fine brands.

HIGHWINES—Lower but in demand at $1 03.

SALT—Domestic, $1 35@1 40 ₩ bri; G. A. at $1 25 ₩ sack. Coarse or fine bulk $7 ₩ ton. Foreign neglected.

CHEESE—Good scarce and wanted; low and medium plenty and dull. Choice part skimmed at 6@6¾c; mild full stock nominal at 7@7½c; sharp, skimmed or poor, at 1½c to 3c.

GRASS SEEDS—None offered worthy of mention, and prices nominal. An active demand for Hungarian and white millet—former had $1 35 bid, and latter would about $1 25@1 30; German millet at $1 35 for prime; redtop 30@ 35c; timothy $1 20@1 25.

HAY—Steady. Next in fair request at $3 75@4. Old neglected.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand light, and little offered. We quote: Peaches—mixed 2¾@3c; halves at 3½c. Apples—poor to fair 2c to 3c; prime to choice 3½@3½c.

SEED WHEAT—Prime Dull. Yains and Southern Queen selling slowly at $1 75 to $2 per bri, N. O. red $3@3 25.

WHITE BEANS—Unchanged; neglected no doubt on account of the large supplies of garden truck. Western at $1 to $1 25 for fair to prime; Eastern from store—medium $1 35@1 40, navy at $1 50.

CASTOR BEANS—Slow at $1 60@1 65.

FLAXSEED—No demand for sowing—season being over. Inferior dull at $1 10; prime $1 25@1 30.

PECANS—Steady. Western 3@4½c, I. T. and medium 6½@7c; large Texas 8c.

PEANUTS—Scarce and firm. Red at 1½@5c, white 5@5½c.

DRIED GREEN PEAS—Scarce and firm at $1 40@1 50 from store.

HEMP SEED—Steady, with light offerings and demand; prime $1 45@1 50.

CRANBERRIES—Selling from store at $5 50@ 8 50 ₩ bri.

ONIONS—Stock smaller and market higher at $4 75@5 ₩ box for Messina—$6@6 50 for Imperial and Crown.

LEMONS—Steady at $3@3 50 ₩ box for Palermo and Messina.

COCOANUTS—Steady at $37 50@40 ₩ 1,000.

BANANAS—Sound on orders $2@2 50 ₩ bunch.

HOPS—New York sell from store at 10@11c.

HONEY—Dull. Comb 7@8c; strained 6@7c.

CIDER—Dull; sweet $3 50@4 ₩ bri.

MAPLE SUGAR—Dull at 8@12½c, as to quality.

SORGHUM—Prime steady at 20@23c.

POP CORN—Steady, at 1c to 1¾c.

BROOM CORN—Steady, at 2@3½c—choice 3½.

WOOL—Offerings steadily increasing, and and demand quite slow; finds ready sale at low prices; burry and Southern, however, were rather weak. We quote: Tub-washed—choice at 22½@23c, unwashed—fine at 20@20c, dingy and low at 25@27c; unwashed—medium combing 22½@ 23c, medium and combing mixed 21½@22½c, medium 20@21c, coarse 17@20c, coarse 17@ 18½c, light fine 17@18c, heavy fine 15@16c. Burry, black and cotted 13c to 16c ₩ lb less.

FLOUR—Market slow and unchanged. We quote: Western (Southern 15 to 25 ₩ cent less) —Other—No. 1, $5, No. 2, $3; No. 3, $1 50, No. 4, 75@95c; Mink—No. 1, 40; No. 2, 25@30; No. 3, 15@20; No. 4, 5@10; raccoon—No. 1, 45@ 50; No. 2, 25@30; No. 3, 15@20; No. 4, 5@ 10; skunk—black 60@85c short stripe 50@60, narrow striped 35@40—white and broad 10@15.

HIDES—Heavy; dry very dull; all else steady. Receipts unimportant. Dry flint—No. 1 at 14c; No. 2 at 10½c; dry salt 10½@11c —damfgad 9c; green salt—No. 1 7c; part cured 6@6½c, grubby or damaged 5½@5½c; calf 9c; kip at hide prices.

FEATHERS—Scarce and very firm. Prime L. G. 43@43½c in large and small packs; inferior and unripe do 35@37½c; good wide 40@ 30; poor 5@15c; tare, large sks 3c, small 10c.

DEER SKINS—Firm at 18@21c ₩ lb.

ROOTS—Arriving more freely, and selling at following rates: ginseng—dull. Sound at 46@5c, large West 85@90c, seneca—choice 30c; inferior 20c; snake 11@12c; pink 13c; black 45c; lobelia 6@6½c; golden seal 7½c; may apple 3@3½c for prime.

SHEEP PELTS—We quote: Green—small and medium 40@50c, large 75c@$1 15; dry—small 25@50c, large 55@80c; shearlings (green and dry) 5c to 25c.

HEMP—Dull at $70 to $85 per ton for undressed, $125 to $140 for dressed, $65 to $70 for hackled tow, $40 to 45c for breaking tow—Old dull at $5 to 10 ₩ ton.

BALING STUFFS—Bagging scarce, firm and in demand; jobbing on basis of 9¾@10c for 2-lb bagging. Hemp twine quoted at 9½c; iron cotton ties, $2 10@2 25.

SACKS—Jute corn bags (2¼ bu) 12@12½c; burlap—2-bu 8c, 2¼-bu 9c, 3-bu 10½c, 4-bu 12c, 5-bu 12c, 6-bu 12½c; cotton seamless 18@ 24c; flour 7¼@8½c; wool 35@45c.

TURPENTINE—Lower at 29c.

Wedding Presents

IN

FANCY STERLING SILVERWARE,
ELECTRO SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY,
BRONZES, FRENCH CLOCKS,
AND ARTISTIC POTTERY

Are offered in Great Variety and at Popular Prices by

EUGENE JACCARD & CO.

FIFTH AND OLIVE STREETS.

We sell a Silver-Cased American Watch at $8.

BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE Large Bottles, 25 Cents.

CAMPHOR, united with SOAP and other pure and valuable ingredients, in this preparation, undoubtedly presents THE BEST DENTIFRICE yet offered to the public. It hardens the gums, kills animal and vegetable parasites, SWEETENS THE BREATH, makes the Teeth glisten with Whiteness and preserves their Decay.

A TOWER OF STRENGTH.

Purely Vegetable & All-Healing.

BROWN'S (WORLD-FAMED) HOUSEHOLD PANACEA (HAS NO EQUAL)

FOR RELIEVING PAIN.

Purely Vegetable and All-Healing.

We appeal to every family to buy one bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA for trial. It can be had of almost any druggist for 25 cts. It will save heavy doctor's bills, and when once introduced will prove to be INDISPENSABLE. It quickly HEALS FRESH WOUNDS—CURES SEVEREST PAIN.

USE IT EXTERNALLY AND INTERNALLY FOR Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Chills and Fever, Summer Complaints, Burns, Cramps, or any Distress in the Side, Back, Stomach or Bowels, not excepting Cholera.

Will extract the fire from a burn immediately, and remove all pain and soreness.

WARRANTED DOUBLE THE STRENGTH of ANY OTHER ELIXIR or LINIMENT.

Small Bottles, 25c.; large, 50c. Sold by all Druggists.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS For Destroying Worms. 25 CENTS.

A substantial and effective confection, stronger in remedial action than any other medicine of its kind, but which is very pleasant to the taste, and can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and can be relied upon as a Specific.

FREE OF CHARGE!

All advertisements under the Head of

"WANTED,"

not exceeding five lines and not of a BUSINESS nature, will be inserted

FREE.

We propose to make the POST DISPATCH the

MEDIUM

by which the People of St. Louis can supply their various WANTS.

A POSTAL CARD containing the Advertisement mailed in the morning will reach the Office IN TIME to secure the appearance of the Advertisement THE SAME AFTERNOON.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

1506 PINE—A good nurse girl wanted. 12

3651 FINNEY AVE.—A girl to take care of children and sew. A competent seamstress required. 15

A FEW LADY CANVASSERS on part salary and commission. American Sewing-machine Co., No. 10 North Sixth street.

FIRST-CLASS dressmaker and apprentice wanted immediately at No. 2805 Wash avenue.

GIRL for general housework at 14 North Eleventh street. 13

GIRL wanted to do general housework at 1516 Lafayette avenue. German preferred. 13

GIRL wanted for general housework. 1834 California avenue. 10

STOUT, steady girl to do general housework; elderly woman pref. Ref. required. Mrs. E. Beck, 223 N. Sixth st. 15

STEAMBOATS.

MISSOURI RIVER.

KANSAS CITY PACKET CO.—STAR LINE.
For Augusta, Jefferson City, Boonville, Glasgow Cambridge and New Frankfort.
Str. BELLE ST. LOUIS.....CARTWRIGHT, Master.
Leaves every Tuesday, at 5 p. m.

For Augusta, Jefferson City, Boonville, Glasgow, Cambridge, New Frankfort, Lexington and Kansas City.
E. H. DURFEE.....
Leaves Saturday, May 17, at 5 p. m., from wharf-boat foot of Market street.
L. F. D'ARCAMBAL, 220 Olivestreet, Agent.
H. J. WHITTAKER, Secy.
HUNTER BROS. & JENKINS, Agents.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

Keokuk Northern Line Packet Co.
For Clarksville, Louisiana, Hannibal, Quincy and Keokuk.
STR. GOLDEN EAGLE.....Asbury, Master,
Leaves Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 p. m.

For Clarksville, Louisiana, Hannibal, Quincy and Keokuk.
Str. WAR EAGLE.....Thompson, Master,
Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p. m.

For Burlington, Muscatine, Rock Island, Davenport, Dubuque, La Crosse, Winona and St. Paul.
Str. ANNIE.....Wood, Master,
Leaves FRIDAY, May 16, at 4 p. m.
W. F. DAVIDSON, President.

EAGLE PACKET COMPANY.
For Madison, Alton and Grafton.
Str. BALD EAGLE.....H. Leyhe, Master,
Leaves this day at 3 p. m.
For freight or passage apply on board wharfboat, foot of Market street.
JOHN W. CARROLL, Gen. Ft. Agt.

N. B.—Through bills lading given to Shreveport via O. & R. Co. (Aiken's Line.)

OHIO.

For Cairo, Paducah, Evansville, Owensboro, Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling and Pittsburg.
Steamer CLINTON.
JNO. N. SHUNK, Master. JNO. H. GRIFFITH Clerk.
Leaves Saturday, May 17th, at 4 p. m. Loads at the Keokuk Northern Line wharfboat.
L. F. D'ARCAMBAL, 220 Olivestreet, Agent.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT
ACUTE OR CHRONIC
SALICYLICA
SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above trade mark by the Salicylic Medicine Company, of London and Leipsic.

Immediate relief warranted. Permanent cure guaranteed. Now extensively used by all celebrated physicians of Europe and America, becoming a staple, harmless and reliable remedy on both Continents. The highest medical academy of Paris reports ninety cures out of one hundred cases in three days. Secret—the only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the blood of rheumatic and gouty patients.

One dollar a box, six boxes for $5 00. Sent to any address on receipt of price. Endorsed by physicians. Sold by all druggists. Address

WASHBURN & CO.,
Only Importers' Depot, 212 Broadway, New York.

ELECTION NOTICES.

OFFICE Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, May 15, 1879.—The annual election for four trustees of this company will be held at the office, No. 313 Olive street, on Monday, June 2, 1879. Polls open from 2 until 4 o'clock.
ALFRED CARR,
Secretary.

WANTED SITUATIONS—MALES.

$20 PER month is desired by a young man of 21; can keep books, write a good hand, and can give satisfactory warrants satisfaction in any capacity of trust; best of references given if desired. Ad. J. C., this office. 12

A YOUNG man 19 years of age wants a place on a farm. Is willing to work. Ad. C. M. R., this office. 15

ENGINEER—Situation wanted by first-class engineer; twenty years' experience. Address Alfin P., Southard, 203 Lucas. 12

GENTLEMAN, native of St. Louis, first-class accountant and business correspondent, experienced in banking and mercantile business, thoroughly all departments of railroad work, wants anything to do to earn a living—town or country. Address Room 10, McLean Building. 13

SITUATION wanted by a competent bookkeeper and correspondent in three languages; moderate salary expected. Address, Comptor, this office. 12

SITUATION Wanted—By a first-class waiter in the city or out of the city; address C. W. R., this office. 14

SITUATION by a baker, also candy maker. Inquire for Henry Miller, No. 5 N. Sixth. 14

SITUATION—By young man in paint and oil house; will work for small wages; understands shipping business; good recommendations. Give me a trial. Address G. L. H., this off. 9

SITUATION by a young man in any kind of business; is willing to work at anything. Can speak English and German; good recommendations; give me a trial. Ad. G. L. H., this office.

SITUATION Wanted—By a good business man—not afraid of work; small wages. Address M. this office. 14

SITUATION Wanted—In a Wholesale or Commission House by a young man; will give good reference. Address R. L. H., this office. 14

SITUATION by a stout German youth, 18 years old, at anything; work around the house or hotel preferred or on farm. Reference. Address Charles, this office. 13

TO Travel in Kansas for some responsible commission house, and ship all kinds of produce, grain, etc. Address immediately Traveler, this office. 13

TO REPRESENT some house in Mexico. Can speak Spanish language. Ad. J. L. H., this office. 13

WORK on a farm by an experienced man. Address Philip, this office. 13

WANTED SITUATIONS—FEMALES.

GOOD HELP can be had for city or country, free of charge, at Worthy Woman's Aid, 924 North Eighth street. 2

GIRL wants a place to do house or dining-room work; first-class in all respects. Ad. this office, K. E. S. 15

SITUATION to do general housework; 1224 North Seventh street. 15

SITUATION to do housework or as nurse, can come well recommended. Call at No. 2311 Eugenia st. 15

SITUATION by a widow lady as housekeeper or to do housework in a small family. Address Ad. A. W. apply to 1324 Collins street. Le. P. 13

SITUATION wanted by a colored woman as cook, or to do housework. Apply at No. 8, corner Eleventh and Wash. 12

YOUNG LADY desires to go to Europe with family; time and services given for expenses. References ex. Ad. Tourist, city P. O.

FOR RENT.

5 North Eighth street, Carleton House—Pleasant furnished rooms; also rooms for light housekeeping; cheap rent. 14

216 SOUTH FIFTH—Nice furnished sleeping rooms for gentlemen. 13

1014 LOCUST STREET—All or part of the lower floor of this house for rent, or furnished rooms with bath and use of piano. 14

1515 CHESTNUT street, furnished rooms with board, southern exposure, references exchanged. 15

1825 OLIVE street, rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; terms reasonable. 15

A VERY neat 5-room dwelling with pleasant yard, high and healthy location, southern exposure and near street cars, for $25. C. M. Seaman, 625 Olive, upstairs.

FAMILY with children can have apartments close to Tower Grove Park for the summer. Three acres of orchard. Address M. L., this office. 12

HOUSE FOR RENT—No. 2619 Wash street; 6 rooms, $18 per month. Apply to E. Mead, corner Washington avenue and Fourth st. 8-3

I HAVE a furnished house of 8 rooms on Lucas avenue, near Jefferson avenue, recently built, modern, stylish, for rent, for summer. Apply to Wm. T. Gauss, 419 Washington avenue. 12

RETIRED and pleasant rooms in the country close to one of the parks. Large Garden. Parties not inquisitive. C. C., this office. 13

THE large convenient store recently occupied by Jos. No. 113 North Second street, between Chestnut and Pine, will be rented low. Apply to WM. GRAHAM & BRO., 217 and 219 N. Main street. 7

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

$200 IN CASH will put an energetic business man in a permanent and lucrative place. Call at Bazar Stables, 1024 North Fifth street, for information.

A FEW ENERGETIC CANVASSERS—Either ladies or gentlemen, for a fast-selling article, paying a handsome profit. Apply at room 1, Insurance Buildings, 8th and Locust.

FAMILY SEWING or mending by hand. Miss Welsh, 214 Morgan st. 13

I WANT a front bedroom; second floor in private family where they don't move every month; will furnish it myself; seldom home at night and want to sleep until 11 a. m.; have no company; location Tenth to Fifteenth, Chestnut to Locust. Address for one week. J. E., this office. 12

PUPILS wanted.—Will go to their homes or rece

Hart & Duff

Hatters

5th & Chestnut.

THATCHER'S

Cafe and Restaurant,

FIFTH AND OLIVE.

GEO. N. LYNCH,

UNDERTAKER!

Removed to

1008 Olive Street.

FLEISCHMANN'S

Vienna Model Cafe and Restaurant,

217 N. FIFTH STREET.

In addition to the departments already familiar to the public, we have added a Restaurant, complete in all of its details, where Ladies, with or without their escorts, will be served with meals satisfactory in every particular.

SHOES

BEST ASSORTMENT

IN ST. LOUIS.

MOUND CITY.

411 NORTH FOURTH ST.

ROCHE'S TURF EXCHANGE,

In Mussey's Billiard Parlors,

Fourth & Pine Sts.—Up Stairs.

Combination, Auction and Paris Mutual Pools Sold ON ALL SPORTING EVENTS DAILY FROM 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Telegraphic reports received IMMEDIATELY on closing of each Game or Race.

Book Making a Specialty.

RICHARD ROCHE, Prop'r.

Lehigh Valley Anthracite,

Big Muddy, Basin Block

And Illinois COALS,

LEWIS P. HARVEY & CO.,

311 OLIVE STREET.

LOCAL NEWS.

MR. W. C. STEIGERS is the only authorized advertising agent of the POST-DISPATCH in St. Louis. All contracts made by him will by recognized as if made in the office.

MR. F. L. MARSHALL is the duly authorized traveling agent of the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, and is authorized to canvass for the paper outside of St. Louis.

MR. FIEMIN EVANS is authorized to receive subscriptions for the POST-DISPATCH in the State of Illinois.

JAMES M'NICHOL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SIXTH AND OLIVE STREETS.

DR. WHITTIER, all private matters, hours 8 a. m. till 8 p. m., as for 25 years past, cures blood diseases, impediments to marriage, etc. Charges moderate. Advice free. Call or write.

Rubber Garden Hose.

50 feet ¾-inch 2-ply Hose, including Couplings and Clamps, only $3 75. 50 feet ¾ inch 2-ply, including Couplings and Clamps, only $5 68. We keep all grades of Rubber Hose manufactured, including our First Premium, Carbolized, &c., &c. We have the most complete stock of Garden Hose Reels in the City, from $1 75 to $4 00 each.

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.,
GEO. B. THOMSON, Agt.
400 N. Fourth st.

SHE has a complexion like a rose. Why? She uses Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

FINE OLD HAND-MADE SOUR MASH WHISKIES, from one to eight years old, from the celebrated Anderson & Crow distilleries, for sale by gallon or cask, at James Lupe's, 322 Olive.

OUR 10 cent loaves Vienna Bread are 7 ounces larger than when formerly sold at 7½c or 15c, and we propose this week to further increase the size, the great increase in our trade enabling us to do this. Examine label carefully. J. C. SNODGRASS & CO.,
Prop's Vienna Model Bak'y, Fifth and Walnut.

Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, according to the leading medical authorities, stands without a rival in the treatment of Consumption, Throat Disorders, Debility, and the Wasting Diseases of Children. It is unquestionably the most efficacious and the most palatable. Ask for it and take no other. Sold only in cansuled bottles, $1, by all druggists in the United States.

JAPANESE ODOR—Sweetest of perfumes—50c. At Maguire's, Second and Olive streets.

LOCAL PERSONALS.

Judge S. S. Marshall, McLeansboro, Ill., is at Hotel Barnum.

N. Y. Smith, Troy, Tenn., and Jno. B. Nixon, U. S. A., are at Barnum's.

Thos. H. Parker, clerk at Hurst's, arrived from Pittsburg last evening with his family.

W. C. Graves and family, Quincy, Ill., and G. B. Parsell, Moberly, are at the Lindell.

H. J. Turner, N. Y.; Chas. P. Bromley, Rochester, N. Y.; R. L. Wright, Boston; J. H. Bell, Pa.; Wayne, are staying at the Lindell.

R. F. Crane, New York; Jas. Winston, Philadelphia; Jno. C. Salter, Chester, Ill.; Jno. O'Day, Springfield, and Jno. L. Lovejoy, Texas, are at the Laclede.

Maj. E. B. Grimes, U. S. A.; S. L. Woodward, U. S. A.; P. and W. H. Phillips, Washington, D. C.; G. L. Forman, Chicago, and J. J. Jones, London, England, are at the Lindell.

C. Cooper and wife, Otho; H. W. Brown and family, Waco, Texas; G. W. Hicks, Bradford, ——; G. W. M. Reed, New Haven, and Col. Jas. ——lark, Louisville, are rooming at the Planters'.

——rman, Jackson, Mich.; C. D. W. Gilbert, M. D., ——k; E. D. Hornbrook, Wheeling; Wm. Robertson, New York; Wm. Hall, Chicago; R. Pearson, Evansville, Ind.; C. H. Kellogg, Evansville, Ind.; Miss. ——, New York, are staying at the Hotel Barnum.

——, Col. W. F. Switzler, Columbia, Mo.; Chas. P. ——nter, Bismarck; Col. John M. Crebs, W. H. Johns, ——wttesville, W. F. Moore, W. H. Whitlow, ——, Ark., have rooms at the Hotel Barnum.

Maj. J. S. Wilson, General Passenger Agent, Lord Silver Creek, New York; Louis Schaaf, St. Mary's, Mo., and Jos. L. Porter, Sedalia, Mo., are at Barnum's.

J. T. Rosborough, Texarkana; Marion Bigler, Moberly, Mo.; J. H. Cooper, Kansas City; Jas. Gordon, Sparta, Ill.; Judge B. R. Munn, Chicago; C. A. Keller, Mount Vernon; J. B. Best, Palmyra; A. G. Williams, Lexington, Mo.; J. H. Height, Pekin, Ill., are at Hurst's Hotel.

THE Knights of Father Mathew elected the following officers last night: Chief Sir Knight, Thos. F. Culkin; Deputy Chief Sir Knight, Jno. B. Hagerty; Recorder, J. McGroarty; Corresponding Recorder, Frank Moore; Financial Recorder, E. K. Brenaanan; Banker, P. J. Harvey; Warders, B. C. Scannell, Thos. Leonard, J. J. Furlong.

WICKED WAIFS.

Those Who Appeared in the Criminal Courts To-Day.

Verdict in the Alleged Case of Malpractice.

Police Proceedings—Warrants and Arrests—Four Courts Items.

A Cannon Ball Performer.

John McHale, of No. 1603 North Nineteenth street, came into Prosecuting Attorney Dierkes' office this morning looking like a man who had bucked the tiger and come out of the little end of the horn. He indeed looked sad, and for this reason the prosecutor was greatly surprised when his visitor opened his mouth and began talking about circus business. "I know a lady," he said, "who can lay out any cannon ball performer I ever saw in my life." "Indeed," said the attorney. "Yes, indeed," said John. "Her name is Mrs. Dumphy, and she lives on Nineteenth near Exchange street. Of late she has gone outside her regular line of business and began practicing with brick bats on the windows of my mansion." The prosecutor smelt a rat at once and gave Mr. McHale the necessary document. Mrs. Dumphy was arrested, but gave bail to appear to answer to the charge of malicious trespass preferred against her.

The Coroner's Jury in the Miller Case Fail to Agree on a Verdict.

The medical fraternity are still taking a great interest in this case, and when the following verdict was rendered this morning several well known physicians were present:

That the male infant of Henry and Louisa Miller was alive in the womb of its mother at the time the ergot was administered to her by Dr. Otto Greiner, and the instruments used by him, and the said child came to its death at 207 Trudeau street from a miscarriage produced by the said medicine and instruments by Dr. Otto Greiner, but the jury are unable to agree as to what were the intentions of Dr. Otto Greiner at the time he administered the medicine and used the instruments upon the said Louisa Miller.

Ignatz Schmitt, W. G. Sicking, R. James, Henry Bolte, Jno. F. Meads and Fritz Fleutze, jurors.

Arson.

John Carter, a colored individual, was jailed yesterday upon a charge of arson. John and his good wife have long lived together in peace and happiness. Their cottage stands on the corner of Third street and Bryan avenue. The other day Mr. and Mrs. Carter fell out and the lady swore that John would have to find another roof under which to take up his abode. John got up and left, but swore vengeance upon the woman who had so cruelly put him out in the cold. Yesterday he prepared to get even by trying to set fire to the cottage. His good wife smelt the fire burning and called a peeler on the beat, only put out the flames but took Mr. Carter in tow and preferred a charge of arson against him.

A Porter in Trouble.

Mr. Reilly is a porter at the Union Depot. If the story of J. D. Cosby, of No. 1201 Poplar street, is to be believed, Mr. Reilly cannot only smash baggage, but he can smash human beings. In other words, Cosby has sworn out a warrant for Reilly's arrest, claiming that the gentleman has used his two fists upon this plaintiff's frontispiece, causing no small bodily pain that he, to-day, almost wished that he had never been born. Mr. Reilly, although a porter, is a gentleman of wealth, and puts up $200 for his appearance to answer to the charge on May 21.

Carrie, the Carver.

Carrie Asa Smith was up before Judge Cady to-day upon a charge of assault to kill. She is the lady who on the 7th day of May last tried to cut the head off Wilson Hogan, of No. 1122 N. Eighth street. The court thought best to hold Carrie, to await the action of the grand jury, in the sum of $800, and in default of bail she was remanded to jail.

Frank is in Luck.

Frank McGeary, the young Franklin avenue gentleman charged with battering Washington Butler, an old darkey, over the head, appeared before Judge Cady this morning to answer. On motion of the Prosecuting Attorney's office the case was nolle pros'ed and Frank let go free.

Fifty Cent's Worth.

George Pierce and Andy Harrigan were arrested to-day upon a charge of confiscating four boards worth fifty cents from Joseph Miller, of No. 2261 O'Fallon street. Both gave bail to answer to the charge.

First District Police Court.

No less that twenty-eight sinners put in an appearance in this court to-day.

Jennie Davis and Maggie Stewart, two very bold-looking young ladies with very high hats, were charged with not being hair as good as they might be. Both vowed that locusts were whiter than snow, and if the Court would only wait till the 19th inst. they would prove this fact conclusively. Continued and remanded.

Charles Gotner, alias Gus Cornell, got out of the Work-house yesterday morning. At noon of the same day he was drunk as a fool. Not only was he drunk, but he got hold of a tomahawk and was brandishing it in the air, to the intense amazement of the children who go to the Eads School. Officer Dunlap happened along and took Gus in tow before the latter had taken any snaps. The morning he appeared very penitent, but that didn't save him from being sent to the rocks for a thirty days' term.

Jim Sullivan was up for trespassing. Officer Frankenfelder had found him at daylight this morning sleeping peacefully in the yard of No. 2605 Olive street. Jim swore off that he had worked so hard the night before that he was too tired to walk home, and so had laid down in the shed. His Honor Bob Ball thought Jim had no home to go to, so gave him a ticket for two months' lodging at the Work-house.

Charles Seabrook was up for assaulting Patrolman Park last night. A peeler awoke Charley from his midnight slumberings and got well cursed for his trouble. He didn't relish the cussing; so took Charley in. The park keeper swore that Charley has spent the last two months in monopolizing ground thick, and wants just twenty-four hours to prove that the park keeper is a little off in his reckoning. Granted.

Mrs. Elizabeth McIntyre and Virginia White were charged with disturbing the peace. Both averred they were innocent of the charge, although they acknowledged having velled loud for a peeler to save their bones from being broken by one Mickey O'Brien. Mickey wasn't on hand to prove the women lied, so the judge thought they spoke the truth and let both go free.

Gus Paul and Garret M. Crosby were found guilty of flying around houses of ill-fame and assessed $50 each.

William H. Connoly peddled without a license and will have to pay $100 for the fun.

Mary McGuinness, for disturbing the peace, was fined a V, and Mary Connors was given the very same dose for getting drunk.

John Evan was charged with being intoxicated. She did not know what intoxicated was, but acknowledged having got outside a liberal quantity of gin. She will remain at Grofman's sanitarium for ten day.

All the rest of the crew had their cases continued.

Second District Police Court.

Twenty-nine cases were heard in this court to-day.

Jas. Dougherty, Jno. Burk and Richard Dement were each fined $10 for trespassing.

Seven ladies and gentlemen that got gloriously drunk yesterday paid $3 each for that pleasure.

Five ladies with unenviable reputations were fined $20 each.

Fred. Wissman disturbed the peace $10 worth; Mary McQuirk enjoyed that game only $5 worth.

Jno. Riley, an idler, was fined $50.

Bedella Bidford and Peter Lovelee were assessed costs for disturbing the peace.

A number of cases were continued.

ABOUT TOWN.

THE dog weed bloometh.

TAKE Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic.

IT is either feast or famine with the fires. None since the 12th inst.

THE St. Louis and San Francisco pay car went out on the road yesterday.

THE Republican Central Committee met in executive session at Turners' Hall last evening.

THE Trustees of the Church of the Messiah have decided to have a private sale of the property as soon as a buyer can be found.

THE great system tonic, Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic.

MRS. DALTON received $456 50 last night, from the lecture and donations. This is not all, as there are tickets for sale for the raffle of the bale of cotton.

GEORGE WEBER, eleven years of age, fell on the corner of Eighth and O'Fallon streets yesterday, and broke his right arm in two places. Dr. Rohlin set the bone.

ALBERT BENNET shot Chas. Bohl through the fleshy part of the leg, at No. 223 North Third street last night, in a row. Dr. Coons pronounced the wound not dangerous. Bennet is locked up.

ASK grocers for Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic.

THE Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Francis in the chair. Ellen Young, Margaret Richardson and Wm. Burke were admitted to the Insane Asylum. The report of the institutions, published in yesterday's P. D., was read.

YESTERDAY at St. Charles a boy named Kummell, aged about ten years, jumped on a train which was moving from the new to the old depot. By some means or other his leg was mashed by a car-load of lumber and the boy died within three hours. The accident occurred at noon.

REED'S Gilt Edge Tonic cures dyspepsia.

JNO. ARMSTRONG, J. Gavisk, Louis St. James, Clem Wallace and Frank Heitzenberg were arrested this morning for petit larceny. The boys, yesterday, entered J. Phillips' wine cellar near the Relay Depot, East St. Louis, and extracted therefrom half a dozen bottles of wine, which they drank.

AN entertainment for the benefit of the Church of the Good Shepherd took place at the Guild room of that church last evening. The programme consisted of instrumental and vocal music by Misses Balmer, O'Sullivan, Mattie Wall and Richards, and Mr. Diamond; readings by Misses Vance and Brady and a recitation by Mr. Blakely. There were also choice luxuries in the way of eatables to be had for a slight consideration. The affair was altogether a very enjoyable one; the exercises were exceptionally good, and all else in keeping.

DELICATE females use Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic.

A MEETING of the colored citizens was held at the Eighth Street Baptist Church, last night, to hear the report of Mr. C. H. Tandy, after his Eastern trip in the interest of the refugees. The report was verbal. At Washington he met Fred. Douglass, who acted very coldly and was entirely opposed to the exodus. Mr. Tandy had two audiences with the President, but at both of them the real point at issue was evaded. Senator Conkling called a caucus to hear Mr. Tandy on the subject. A short while after Fred. Douglass sent for Mr. Tandy, but, remembering that gentleman's irony on their first meeting, he sent back word that Mr. Douglass could "go to the devil." Mr. Tandy reported that he was escorted by Prof. Greener and kindly received all through the East. The report was closed by strongly censuring Douglass. A resolution was offered declaring Douglass a traitor. Milton Turner arose to deliver a speech eulogistic of Fred. Douglass, but was hushed by the crowd On motion of Mr. Tandy the resolution was withdrawn.

COSTIVENESS prevented by Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic.

SCHAEFER GOING EAST.

The Billiard Champion Under Contract With Collender.

A good deal of praise, indiscriminate and otherwise, was bestowed some months since upon the shrewdness shown by the Brunswick & Balke Company in engaging Jacob Schaefer to play billiards in match games under their instructions solely. At the time Collender attempted to arrange a grand tournament for this month, it will all tell through because anything of the sort would be incomplete without the presence of the champion. Jake Schaefer's employers refused to permit him to take part in the proposed Collender entertainment, the scheme fell flat, and Jake never received an invitation. Indications that Collender has turned the tables with a vengeance. The POST-DISPATCH is informed on good authority that Schaefer has just closed a contract with Collender under the terms of which Jake enters the employ of Mr. Collender and takes charge of the Union Square Billiard Hall, New York. Now, if the champion can make as large runs on a Collender combination as Dudley, the Monarch, a good many disputed points may be considered as fairly settled. Schaefer's term of service begins next May.

Very Latest.

A telegram from Chicago to the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co. here denies the above report as follows:

"Rumor about Schaefer is a weak invention of defeated enemy; deny it. Home to-morrow morning. JOHN W. MCCULLAGH."

City Hall Slate.

The following is the slate made up by the City Hall officials for to-night's appointments: Superintendent Public Buildings, Jas. H. McNamara; Superintendents Work-house, Wm. Grofman; Superintendent Poor-house, H. Pretzel; Superintendent Female Hospital, Dr. Schenck; Insane Asylum, Dr. N. de V. Howard; House of Refuge, Jno. D. Schaefer; City Jailer, Jeremiah Ryan; Boiler Inspector, John Holland; Health Physicians, Drs. Spiegelhalter and Conway; Vehicle Inspectors, north, Jno. F. Meads; Assistant In-spector, McDonald; Vehicle Inspector, south, Garry Byrnes; Assistant Inspector, Patrick Hughes; Scales-men, Jas. McCaffery; North Levee, F. H. Luetkewitte; South Levee, Capt. H. Switzer; Lucas Market, Mr. Pomeroy; Adreon Scales, Mr. Webster; City scales, Mr. D. Devoy; Insane Asylum scales, Wm. Morrison; Lucas Marketmaster, D. T. Wright; Union Marketmaster, Jacob Fritsch; Center Marketmaster, M. J. Deegan; City Marketmaster, James Hennessey; Soulard Marketmaster, Mr. Bozzoli; Seven District Assessors—E. M. Joel, H. N. Clark, J. J. Morard, T. A. Buchard, Peter Bowe, Eli Foster, Hugo Mollenhoff.

A Suit for Libel.

John Brenner to-day commenced an action in the Circuit Court to obtain $10,000 damages from Gottfried Voelker. The plaintiff claims that he was on the bail bond of one Chas. Leo, who was charged with grand larceny. Leo absconded and left him responsible to the state in the sum of $500. Then he applied to Gov. Phelps for a remittitur. Voelker, so plaintiff alleges, filed an affidavit with the Governor, the purport of which was that as Brenner had caused Leo to run away to prevent his testimony from being taken in the Court of Criminal Correction, for fear the testimony would implicate Brenner in participation in the crime. This the plaintiff considers slanderous and a libel and wants legal redress.

A $70,000 Libel Suit.

To-day has been prolific in libel and damage suits, a large number of which have been filed. H. C. Rice, however, presents the largest claim. He brings suit against Lewis E. Collins and H. H. Collins, of the firm of Collins & Rice, drug-gists, for $70,000 damages. He alleges that the defendants had him arrested on the charge of forgery on January 27, 1878, a charge which he was tried and honorably acquitted. He claims that his good name and fame was damaged by the arrest to the extent of $70,000, for which he asks judgment.

City Hall Notes.

There were only six burial certificates issued from the Health Department up to noon to-day.

The Committee on Elections and registration meets this evening.

The following sums were paid into the City Treasury to-day: C. W. Irwin $63 10; back taxes $1,873 75; collections, $2,359 39; Chas. W. Francis $225; J. Pfaiffle $25.

Floater Found.

The floater found at the foot of Elm street was identified this afternoon as the body of Henry Loashingkohl, residing at No. 1510 Jackson street, thirty-nine years of age, married, and a harness-maker by occupation.

CONCERT for the benefit of St. Mary comes off at Uhrig's Cave to-night.

Pools on the Matinee Races.

Pools will be sold at Roche's Turf Exchange, in Mussey's Billiard Hall, on the matinee races to morrow. Selling will commence this evening at 6 continue up to 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

FINANCIAL.

Eastern exchange went all to pieces to-day. Although the break was started by the efforts of the gang banks to get their surplus vested y and the day before, sales to-day were, so far as we could learn, all on account of local houses. Sales were made at figures all the way from 50 cents to $1 discount, and the market closed dull and heavy. Business was without any exchange, dull and uninteresting. Discount offerings were small, and, as heretofore, composed of miscellaneous matters. Securities cut no figure, it being a decidedly off-day in everything, with the single exception of ten dollar funding certificates, which were in active demand.

Quotations of Active Stocks at New York.

Compiled exclusively for the POST-DISPATCH by John J. White, Manager Public Grain and Stock Exchange, rooms 125 to 131 Chamber of Commerce:

STOCKS.	Opening to-day.	Highest to-day.	Lowest to-day.	Closing to-day.	Closing yester'y.
Northwestern	62⅞	62¾	63⅛	62⅝	63⅛
Do. pref.	93¾	94⅛	94⅜	93⅝	94⅛
St. Paul	48⅞	48⅞	49	48⅝	49
Do. pref.	89	88⅞	89	88⅞	88⅞
Michigan Central	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
Lake Shore	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
Erie	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
Wabash	34⅝	34⅝	35	34⅝	35
W.	109¾	110¼	111	110¼	112
D., L. and W.	55⅝	55⅞	55⅞	55	55⅝
N. J. Central	46⅜	47⅛	47⅜	47	47⅛
D. and H.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47	47⅞
O. and M.	14⅞	14⅞	15	14⅞	15
H. and St. J.	42¾	42½	42¾	42¼	42⅜

Money and Stocks by Telegraph.

By Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 16, 12 m.—Money at 4. Sterling 4.87½@4.89. Bar silver here $1 08¾. Subsidiary silver coin ¾@1 discount. Governments firm. Railroad securities active. State bonds dull. Stocks irregular, but in main firm and higher. The great feature of speculation was advance in Western Union of 4¾ per cent, which sold up from 109¾ to 114, subsequently reacting to 111¾ and recovering to 112. Western Union, 112; Pacific Mail, 15; Adams Express, 109; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 99½; American Express, 48¾; United States, 84¾; New York Central, 119; Erie, 27¾; preferred, 51¾; Harlem, 158; Mich. Central, 81¾; Panama, 143; Union Pacific, 74½; L. S., 74½; Illinois Central, 86; Pittsburg, 96; Northwestern, 63½; preferred, 93½; Cleveland and Columbus, 130; N. J. Central, 47¾; R. I., 134¾; St. Paul, 47¾; preferred, 88¾; Wabash, 35¼; Ft. Wayne, 109; C., C. & I. C., 6½; Chicago, St. Paul and Minnesota, 32; St. Louis and Iron Mountain, 27¾; Ohio, 14¾; preferred, 38¾; Del. and Lackawanna, 55¾; Atlantic and Pacific Tel., 35¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 115; Hannibal and St. Joe, 13¾; preferred, 42¾; Canada Southern, 59; Louisville and Nashville, 68¾; Kansas Pacific, 58@60; Kan. and Texs, 17¾; St. Louis and San Francisco, 10¾; @10¾; preferred, 12¾; first preferred, 24¼@ 24¾; St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 15¾; preferred, 42¾.

COMMERCIAL.

For Additional Commercial Information See Third Page.

Weather Report To-Day.

STATION.	STATE OF WEATHER.	THERMOMETER.
St. Louis	Cloudy	50
Leavenworth	Cloudy	55
Omaha	Clear	61
Keokuk	Cloudy	45
Davenport	Clear	48
La Crosse	Clear	50
St. Paul	Clear	54
Chicago	Clear	49
Indianapolis	Cloudy	55
Cincinnati	Cloudy	57
Pittsburg	Cloudy	56
Louisville	Cloudy	60
Nashville	Cloudy	62
Cairo	Cloudy	59
Memphis	Raining	60

NOTE—In the past 24 hours the rain area has changed to an irregular area, bounded by St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville, Altoona and Cincinnati.

At 2 p. m. the POST-DISPATCH thermometer registered 72° above zero.

Receipts and Shipments of Leading Articles For the 24 hours ending on Friday, May 16, 1879, and corresponding day in 1878, as reported by the Merchants' Exchange.

ARTICLES.	Receipts by River and Rail. 1879.	1878.	Shipments by Rail. 1879.	1878.
Apples, brls	140	....	18	....
Barley, sacks	200	210	....	....
Barley, lb bulk, bu	5,500	900	....	450
Corn, sacks	2,902	1,7331	18,62	161
Corn, in bulk, bu	31,650	67,300	1,121	28,984
Cases, pkgs	625	963	588	3
Flour, brls	4,459	3,409	3,948	3,922
Hay, bales	1,024	635	488	375
Hides, lbs	78,843	68,191	99,313	103,181
Lard, lbs	19,693	1,07	68,440	14,379
Lead, pigs	1,210	1,830	3,726	310
Oats, sacks	....	150	158	179
Oats, in bulk, bu	3,750	6,500	....	....
Pork, brls	305	282	247	20
Grain, lbs	....	....	131,012	23,814
Meats, lb	291,780	252,750	175,130	104,207
Potatoes, sks, brls	282	283	117	116
Potatoes, bulk, bu	1,750	....	....	....
Rye, sacks	53	55	....	....
Rye, in bulk, bu	450	2,453	114	418
Tallow, lbs	3,780	13,275	37,360	....
Tobacco, hhds	31	110	40	41
Wheat, sacks	1,557	39,360	....	....
Wheat, in bk. bu	13,175	12,600	21,238	11,232
Wool, lbs	108,547	98,812	77,927	46,600
Lumber, M. Feet	1,320	570	740	590

Comparative Closing Values of Leading Articles at 1 P. M.

	Yesterday.	To-day.
No. 2 red wheat, cash	$1 10¾	$1 10¾
" " June	1 08¾ bid	1 08¾ asom
" " July	$1 09¾	$1 09¾
" " Aug	1 06	1 01¼
No. 3 red wheat cash	$1 07¾	$1 09¾ bid
No. 4 red wheat cash	$1 00	97¾
No. 2 spring wheat	....	....
No. 2 Mediterranean	....	....
No. 2 mixed corn, cash	33¾	34
" " May	33¾	33¾
" " June	34	34¾
" " July	35 1-16	35⅝
" " Aug	36	36⅜
Rejected corn, cash	32¾ bid	33⅜
No. 2 wh. mixed c. cash	39	39
No. 2 oats, cash	29	29¼@29⅝
" " May	29¾	29½ bid
" " June	29¾	29½ bid
" " July	....	28¾ bid
Rejected oats, cash	....	....
No. 2 white oats	....	....
No. 2 rye, cash	48¾ bid	49
" " May	....	....
" " June	....	....
Rejected rye, cash	45 bid	45⅝
No. 2 barley, cash	....	$1 10
D. S. shoulders	3¾	3
D. S. clear ribs	4⅞	4⅞@.80
" " clear	4.90	4.90
Bacon shidrs, cash	4	4@4.10
" " clear rib, cash	5.32½	5.35
" " June,	....	....
" " July	....	....
" " clear, cash	5⅜	5⅝
" " June	....	....
Lard, prime steam	6.5⅝@.15	31@.15

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

MORNING BOARD—9:30 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

Wheat—The market opened strong and higher, but millers drew out later, and there was quite a sharp nominal decline in prices to the close. On the whole the market was tame and inactive all through, closing hard to sell even at a sharp decline. Cash No. 2 opened early at $1 10¾, and at the call sold ⅛c higher, there being quite a good milling demand at those figures. Although we have no later sales, the tone of the market at the close indicated a value of not over $1 10. No. 3 red was absolutely nominal as to sales, there being no transactions at all, so far as could be learned Early in the day a little No. 2 sold in the East side at 97½c. Spring and other grades nominal. Samples were slow and lower to sell. Futures opened higher and advanced slightly, but declined later, closing weak and tame. May sold early at $1 10⅞ (offered later at $1 10¾), going off to $1 09¾@1 09⅞. Sellers July at $1 02¾@1 03 to 1 03⅛, August at $1@ 99c.

Provisions—Demand active, market firmer or higher, and movement fairly liberal, cash and future. Some of the out of town holders seemed to have lost their grip on sales indications, although otherwise values were really stronger. Dry salt meats were in free demand both on "outside" orders and by city curers. Sales included over 300,000 lbs dry salt c'ribs in car lots at 4¾c and a few cars at 4.90c; also 100,000 lbs c'ribs at 4.85c, and 100,000 lbs c'ribs at 4.80c.

Flour was quiet and generally steady, about the only real weakness being observable in family and choice, larger offerings of these qualities having a depressing effect. A sale of 500 brls, grade family, was made by a city miller at $5 05, a considerable decline from previous rates. We quote the closing rates: Fine, $3 35@3 60; superfine, $3 75@4 25; extra, XX, $4 60@4 70; XXX, $4 75@5 00; family, $5 05@5 30; choice, $5 40@5 60; fancy, $5 70@5 85.

Cash corn sold pretty freely in small lots at 3.97½@4.10c for shoulders, 5.35c for c'ribs and 5.47½@5.5c (mainly latter) for clear; 50 cnks May c'ribs p. t. and 50,000 lbs loose do at 5.15c; 100 cks July do at 5.35c, and 50 cnks do do at 5.30c; more offered at latter. Pork sold actively, both here and east side at $10. Lard nominally unchanged; salable at 6¼@6.15c.

Canvas—Low for cut lots of twine. Purchases were all on order or infilling account, the absence of a speculative demand enabling holders to maintain values stiffly. No. 2 sold in car lots at 34c in St. Louis and advance elevs, and rejected at 33¾c. White mixed was also in demand and firm; No. 2 sold at 39@39¼c this side, and 39c in Venice; and rejected mixed at 39c. Futures were dull and weak; May sold at 33½c, June at 34¼@34½c, July at 35¾@35 1-16c, August at 36¾c.

Oats—Higher, scarce and in active demand. Holders were very stiff, asking only a few cars of No. 2 sold, bringing 29¼@29¾c. Nothing done in futures or other cash grades.

Rye—Higher and in demand, selling at 48¾@ 49c for No. 2.

AFTERNOON BOARD—2:30 TO 3:30 P. M.

Wheat—Stronger and in demand at better figures, but still and inactive. July sold fairly at $1 01¾ (1 01⅛ bid later), June at $1 08⅝@ 1 09, cash and May at 1 09¾@1 10.

Corn—June and August in fair demand, market unchanged but firm. June sold at 34 1-16@34¼c, July at 35¾c, August at 36 3-16c.

Oats—Sales—May at 29c, July at 28 15-16c.

Closing Prices at Other Points.

Closing prices at other markets, reported by Mr. Jno. J. White, manager Public Grain and Stock Exchange, rooms 125 to 131 Chamber of Commerce.

CHICAGO, May 16, 3:30 p. m.

Wheat—98⅜c June, 97¾c July.

Corn—35¾c June, 36¾c July.

Pork—$9 65 June, $9 75 July.

Lard—6.17½c June, 6.20c July.

Grain inspections.

Wheat—1 car No. 2 spring, 1 car No. 1 red winter, 13 cars No. 2 red winter, 5 cars No. 3 red, winter, 3 cars No. 4 winter. Total —23 cars.

Corn—2 cars high-mixed, 41 cars No. 2 white mixed, 2 cars rejected white mixed, 42 cars No. 2 mixed. Total—87 cars.

Oats—3 cars No. 2, 4 cars No. 2 white. Total—7 cars.

The Cotton Market.

Spots gained ⅛c to-day and were firm, but the market was quiet owing to light offerings. Sales were made of 100 bales. New York also advanced ⅛c and was firm, while the demand was good in Liverpool and price 1-16d better and firm.

QUOTATIONS.

	St. Louis.	New York.
Low ordinary	10¾	—
Ordinary	11	11 7-16
Good ordinary	11⅝	12 3-16
Low middling	12	12 9-16
Middling	12½	12⅝
Good middling	12⅝	13 3-16
Middling fair	13⅛	13¼

STOCKS IN ST. LOUIS WAREHOUSE.

Stocks to-day, 10,485; same day last year, 8,891 bales.

ST. LOUIS GROSS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS,

	Receipts, bales.	Shipments bales.
To-day	534	842
Same day last year	389	399
Total for season to date	323,784	314,733
Same time last year	238,505	232,577

NEW YORK.

Futures closed firm. Sales 157,000 bales.

Quotations of futures: January, 11.48; February, —; March, —; April, —; May, 12.81; June, 12.89; July, 13.06; August, 13.18; September, 12.88; October, 12.01; November, 11.85; December, 11.48.

RECEIPTS AT OTHER POINTS.

New York, —; Savannah, —; Galveston, 577; Wilmington, 17; Baltimore, —; Boston, —; Cincinnati, —; Charleston, 419; Mobile, —; Norfolk, 691; Philadelphia, —; Memphis, 176; Port Royal, —; other points, —.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Uplands, 7¼d; Orleans, 7 3-16d. Sales 12,000 bales.

RAIL FREIGHTS ON COMPRESSED COTTON.

St. Louis to Boston, 53; Providence, 53; New York, 48; Philadelphia, 46; Baltimore, 53.

Sales on 'Change.

CORN MEAL—Steady; sales 600 brls city at $2 85@2 30 del.

BRAN—Demand active from Southern shippers at 89c del. Sales: Sacked—3 cars at mills at 57c, 1,000 sks and 1 car at 59c f. o. b., 1 car E trk at 59c; bulk—½ car E. trk at 49c, 1 car do at 48¾c and 50½; car shipstuffs and 22 sks screenings at 56c.

FORK—225 brls f. o. b. East side at $10, 20 f. o. b. this side at $10 10; orders—140 brls at $10 37½.

D. S. MEATS—Yes. p. m., 3 cars c'ribs at St. Jo. (including freight paid here) at 4.70c; to-day—13 cars c'ribs at 4¾c f. o. b., 3 hf-casks shoulders at 3.60c, 4 casks short clear at 5c.

BACON—Loose; 42 pcs country sides at 5.15c, 15,000 lbs short clear at 5.35c, 1 car clear rib at 5.15c; packed—21 casks and hf-casks shoulders at 3.97½@4c to 4.10c, a few sugar hhds do at 3.95c, some c. s. c. hams just 8½c, 12 casks and hf-casks clear rib at 5.35c, 36 casks short clear at 5.47½@5.50c—mainly at latter; canvas—109 pcs—shoulders 4½c, clear rib 5¾@5c, short clear 5¼@5¾c, c. s. c. hams 9c, and 1 car loose clear rib at 5¾c.

LEAF TOBACCO—Steady; sales of old dry leaf, which was dull as ever; new lugs and leaf steady. Colory scarce, but medium and low grades overplenty and dead dull. No demand for nondescript leaf; choice fillers wanted at steady rates. Sales very light—only 29 hhds out of the 79 up; 1 at $4 95, 1 at common to good lugs at $2 and $2 30—mainly at $2 05, 4 at $3 @3 90, 4 at $3 85@5 20, 2 at $5 30@6 40, 2 (old) at $7 75, 1 at $8 40, 1 Va. wrappers at $2 05, Passed—25 hhds; Bids rejected on 18 hhds at $2 10 to $3 90, 4 at $4 10 to $6, 3 Va. wrappers at $10 75, $14 50 and $26. Privately sold—the fair fillers sold at $6 30 to $6 50 and 4 at $5 to $6 25.

BUTTER—We quote: Creamery—bulk of sales at 15@18c; dairy—choice yellow 14@15c, prime do (lots) 9@11c, lots of fair to color or flavor 6@8c. Near-by make—s